The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Dec. 24 by Ocean Telegraph.

Yesterday Everywhere Observed as a Holiday.

Critical Condition of the Affairs of the Holy See.

Large Deficiency in the Italian Budget.

ENGLAND.

The Christmas Holidays.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 24.

The Exchange and markets are closed, and there is a general suspension of business for the holiday.

ITALY.

The Affairs of the Holy See in a Critical Condition.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 24.

The Times of to-day considers the affairs of the Holy See in a critical condition in spite of the tranquil appearances.

The Italian Finances.

FLORENCE, Monday, Dec. 24.

The Minister of Finance reports a deficiency in the budget of two hundred millions of francs.

FRANCE.

Making Holiday.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 24.

The day is generally observed as a holiday, and the Bourse is not open for business.

SURRATT.

The Prisoner en Route for the United States.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 24.

Telegraphic advices from Alexandria say that the United States ship *Swatara* sailed for the United States from that port on Friday last, with the prisoner SURRATT on board.

OUR FLORENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. King and Cardinal Antonelli—The Probable Fate of Rome—The Negotiations with the Italian Government—Movements of Victor Emmanuel.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

It will be remembered that Gen. KING, in his correspondence, mentioned the fact that in a conversation with PIUS IX., the Pontiff expressed the opinion that the best decision of the Canadian question would be the union of the British Provinces with the Great Republic. For some reason or other, the *Osservatore Romano*, in a dispute with another Italian journal, has thought fit to deny that the Pope ever used such language. The opinion expressed by the Holy Father accords with the judgment of most reflecting persons as to the ultimate destiny of Canada, but the friends of the Emperors' power see how fatal to their pretensions such a doctrine would be applied to the Roman territory. It can hardly be doubted that Catholic [illegible] would see with pleasure their brethren [illegible] in America, [illegible] a Govern- [illegible] best practical example.

We are yet without any positive assurance as to what is to be the fate of Rome. It is thought that all the French troops will be away by the 15th of the month. [illegible] the people of the country naturally ask what it is all about. They know that in the beginning of the Italian war of liberation, the English, in Parliament, in journalism and in public meetings, did what they could to discourage their cause; and it was only after the successes of '59 and '60, and the creation of a new State of much greater power seemed inevitable, that public sentiment in England began to favor Italian aspirations. It is certainly with a poor grace that the English people have, at a late moment, attempted with words of flattery, without any sacrifices, to regain the influence in Italy which former selfish conduct had nearly destroyed. But people now ask, are these Englishmen trying to help, or are they endeavoring to make a more complete mess of the last trouble which threatens us—the affair of Rome. They would much prefer that such fair-weather friends should direct all their wit and wisdom to the better conduct of their own sadly disorganized domestic affairs.

The expectation, which was indulged a week back, that Sig. VEGEZZI would be the agent of the Italian Government for reopening conferences with the Pontiff with reference to a final understanding, has been disappointed. VEGEZZI does not accept the mission, and no one knows where to look for another so well suited to the delicate work of reconciliation. Although his two visits on the 11th of April and the 7th of June, last year, were useless, there is no one who would be received with more sympathy at Rome that the King could appoint, judging by the private favor of the former visit. It is hoped that Sig. VEGEZZI may reconsider his present decision, and take upon himself once more this important service. The mission, it is said, would have been offered to BONCOMPAGNI, one of Italy's most prudent men, but it could not be expected that he would accept it, because he has so uncompromisingly opposed Rome, both in and out of Parliament, and could hardly with delicacy appear as a pacificator in a field in which he has so often assumed a hostile attitude.

Vessels of war of all nations are gathering in the port of Civita Vecchia—one or two vessels of our own fleet are among the number, and it is said that the Pope proposes to honor the ancient port with a visit. The Pontiff will not be without means of succor, for both Catholic and Protestant Powers would be willing to furnish him, with all his ecclesiastical and temporal wardrobe, the means of transport to any part of the world. If the Holy Father will listen to reason, there is no one who can have a heart to wish him ill.

The intelligence which we continue to receive from Trieste only confirms what we have before so often heard as to the sad state of the unfortunate Princess CHARLOTTE. Fears are entertained that she may fall into a confirmed condition of intellectual derangement. The sympathy felt for this victim of the scheming Imperial rulers, qualifies the general feeling of condemnation with which the Mexican enterprise is regarded.

VICTOR EMMANUEL has made one or two excursions since his return from Venice, but is now in Florence enjoying a little quiet in the Pitti Palace. The [illegible] amount of enthusiasm exhibited by [illegible] Florence on seeing the King's [illegible] sence, is to be [illegible] the eyes of the multitude, although nearly all that the Sovereign went forth to seek of substantial good to the nation was brought back.

Prince HUMBERT, in [illegible] of the Italian Commission to the Paris Exposition, has published a communication to [illegible], which has been read with curiosity as being his first [illegible] in the country in his new capacity of civil agent. The Hereditary Prince is now making a visit to the Southern Provinces.

[illegible]

The Thanksgiving day was observed here by a service in the American Chapel, under the care of Rev. Dr. VAN NEST, by a display of the national flag at the Consulate, and by a reception at Mr. MARSH's in the evening.

ANGELICO.

OUR MUNICH CORRESPONDENCE.

Gossip of the Royal Journey—Evils of Constitutional Government—The Emperor and His Troubles.

MUNICH, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1866.

The journey of the young King of Bavaria through his dominions continues to afford material for entertaining gossip. At Wurzburgh, as everywhere, he paid great attention to the theatre. On one occasion he called the Director, Von HAHN, into his box and asked him what characters he preferred to play. The Director mentioned several to him, principally characters in Schiller's plays, and among them that of Mortimer. The King then requested him to recite some of the best passages. The poor Director, quite overwhelmed by the notice that was taken of him by his King, and totally unprepared for such a request, stumbled badly. The King, however, assisted him with catch-words, and even recited to him whole passages. The next evening, during the intervals of the Court ball, he recited to the Director's wife the entire prologue that she had spoken the night before to her great surprise and delight. There is probably not another person in Bavaria who can repeat from memory more of SCHILLER than LOUIS II.; he is, as the Germans say, "Schillerfest." He frequently amuses himself, when he should be receiving officials or attending cabinet sessions, by declaiming long extracts from "Wallenstein," "The Robbers," "William Tell," &c.

The University of Erlingen had hoped and expected to receive a visit from their youthful Rector Magnificentissimus; but, as he had allotted so short time for his journey this was not possible. A deputation of venerable and gray-haired Professors and Doctors came over to Nuremburgh, and did due homage to the stripling not yet in possession of a beard. He graciously permitted the sages to kiss his hand.

At Nuremburg the citizens prepared for him a sumptuous ball and gave out 1,400 tickets, but so great was the demand and so loud the complaints that they issued 600 more. The wealth and beauty of Nuremburg were crowded densely in the great, old halls where the Emperors of Germany for many generations had held their festivities, too numerous for comfort, making dancing almost impossible, so that the King himself and his partner were often jostled out of propriety. He did not arrive until after 8 o'clock, and as he quite carried captive the hearts of the female world, they determined to reap the full benefit of the occasion and not disperse till late in the night. At 12 o'clock, however, as the King was just leading off with the Mayoress, there appeared in the room police officers and warned them to disperse. Though it was the King himself who was the guest, they were obliged reluctantly to obey, for was not the next day Advent, and were they not all good Catholics and bound by a concordat to the Pope, and are there not police regulations throughout Bavaria that prohibit such festivities on holy days?

The King is expected here to-day, but nobody is certain, for they never know when he is coming until they see him. An attempt is being made to prepare him a glittering reception, but it will not equal that of the northern cities, which see him only once a year.

FRANCIS JOSEPH is an unhappy man. A few days ago he was so unwise as to open the Pandora's box of his Empire, by assembling all its nineteen parliaments on the same day, and now they are distressing him beyond precedent. The Germans rave at him because he didn't visit their provinces; the Tzechs because he did; the Magyars curse him for not giving them the Constitution of 1848; the Croats are furious because he withholds the February Constitution; the Poles demand the "restricted Imperial Diet," the Ruthenians the "Extended Imperial Diet;" Vienna is in a rage because he allows the Jesuits too many liberties, Lower Tyrol because he allow them too few; Upper Tyrol vents untold quantities of bad German on his luckless head because he don't "Germanise" in Lower Tyrol; Lower Tyrol like amounts of bad Italian, because he won't let them go with their brethren of Italy; Minister VON BEUST tells him "the elements that insured the defeat of Austria in Bohemia were prepared in the school of the Jesuits," while the Bishop of Brixen launches at him a terrible pastoral letter, in which he says, "Men have the unheard-of audacity to make the Church of God responsible for all the evils that afflict us. There are papers in Vienna—which once served as a model of religion to the Empire—that are never tired of running a tilt at Catholicism and crying, 'Down with Ultramontanism;' 'Down with the Concordat, &c. * * * By means of the Concordat the Imperial Government, as related to the Church, is secured in possession of wider rights that the Governments of the most liberal States, (!!) England, Belgium, the United States, even Prussia itself." If the Emperor should grant the petition of any particular one of his Parliaments, he would have all the rest for his eternal enemies; if he should grant only a single one to each of them, he would have Austria in a worse chaos than there was several centuries ago on the plains around Babel. From Prague he gets a majority and a minority address, the first in Bohemian, the latter in German; from Galicia the same number, one in Polish, the other in Russian; from Pesth two, both in Magyar; from the Slowacks only one, so far as heard from; and from every German Parliament at least two, both in German, and astonishingly vigorous German, too. The Emperor of Austria is the most "constitutional" man in Europe; he'll need a good constitution if he survives all this and descends to posterity. As VICTOR EMMANUEL said, after making his triumphal entry into Venice, that he was the "most enviable king on the continent, so FRANCIS JOSEPH can say he is the "best addressed."

Much indignation has been excited in Bavaria lately by the senseless proceedings of a provincial police officer. The case was as follows: Not long ago two laborers were killed by accident in a stone-quarry at Schlehdorf, a town not far from here, one of them being a resident of that town and the other of a village about seven miles distant. Now there is a police regulation in Bavaria in the following words: "Article 110.—A fine of $10 will be imposed on any one who removes a corpse from the place of decease to any other than the ordinary place of burial, or causes it to be so removed, without the consent of the proper authorities." The relatives of the unfortunate man, not well understanding the law obtained permission of the curate of the parish where he was to be buried instead of the one where he died, and, after receiving the coroner's verdict, removed the corpse and buried it. This, however, deprived the latter curate of the fees he would have received for granting the permission, he complained to the police and had the people, who were very poor, fined—what?—$10?—no—$3 50, which was about the amount he would have received as a fee if the body had been buried in his parish. Even the priest-ridden *Volksbote* is compelled to make the mild remark that the punishment of these people, especially in view of the circumstances, seems to have been a hardship. Well may every sensible man in Austria and Bavaria cry "down with ultramontanism!"

SEGREL.

Caving in of a Tunnel at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 24.

The excavation for the tunnel under the south branch of the Chicago River, at Washington-street, on Saturday reached a depth of forty feet. During Saturday night one side fell in, carrying away the piling and hoisting apparatus, and filling the excavation to the depth of twenty-five feet with water. The cause of the slide was a defect in the temporary barrier. The loss will reach $3,000.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Hon. Mr. SNEAD, United States Senator elect from Virginia, has just returned from Richmond, where he has been in consultation with the members of the Legislature of that State, and especially with the leading men of that body. The object of Mr. SNEAD's consultation with these gentlemen was to learn what their views are relative to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. Mr. SNEAD reports that the Virginia Legislature is prepared at once to adopt the Amendments if they can have assurance from Congress that this shall be the ultimatum, and that the loyal Senators and Representatives from that State will be admitted without delay. The Virginians are willing to forego their objections to the disfranchisement of their citizens who have participated in the rebellion, and also to give suffrage to the negroes. These propositions they were unwilling to accept two weeks ago. They believe that the Southern Legislatures that have already taken action and rejected the Amendments would reverse their proceedings and follow Virginia in the course above indicated, if Congress will give the desired assurance. Such is the substance of Mr. SNEAD's statement.

PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

A contractor with the Quartermaster's Department, being, as alleged, indebted to a third party, and payment to the same having been withheld by the contractor, an injunction was granted by the Courts enjoining the Quartermaster's Department from paying the first party. The question to whom payment should be made having been referred to the Treasury Department, the proper accounting officer decides that no trustee process, garnishment nor injunction can be recognized by the officers of Government in respect of moneys due creditors of the United States. Reasons of high public policy forbid that the agents of Government should be impeded in the payment for services or supplies by the acts of any one who may think or assert that he has a claim upon the public creditor. To admit such a pretension would be equivalent to placing it in the power of a few individuals at critical junctures to thwart the most important undertakings, or, perhaps, to stop the wheels of Government.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

Advices by telegraph from New-Orleans are to the effect that the Investigating Committee have cut loose from the City authorities, and that they will ask no favors of them.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

The President to-day, in conversation with a friend, expressed his unabated confidence in the final triumph of his restoration policy. He also took occasion to condemn the project that was being agitated in Congress, for the overthrow of the present State Governments at the South, and declared that it would release those State Governments from the payment of their State debts, and impose them upon the United States.

Mr. SEWARD has recently expressed the same confidence in the triumph of the President's policy, as was to-day expressed by the President himself.

SALE OF GOLD.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided, it is said, to report to the House in favor of the gradual sale, by public auction, of Treasury gold to the amount of not exceeding forty millions.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MISSION TO MEXICO.

The State Department has not as yet officially received the particulars of Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN and Minister CAMPBELL's recent mission to Vera Cruz.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Nothing further will be done with reference to Mexican affairs just at present.

THE NEW-YORK NAVAL OFFICE.

Secretary McCULLOCH left Washington for New-York to-day, and will be absent probably a week. Assistant-Secretary CHANDLER will discharge the duties of his office in the meantime. The visit of the Secretary is understood to have reference to the appointment of the Naval Officer for that port, and also to the question of finances.

The chances for the Naval Office are now said by FRANKLIN's friends to be the most favorable to that gentleman.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

The resignation of Mr. CHARLES E. LATHROP, as Naval Storekeeper at the Washington Navy-yard, has been accepted, and Col. A. J. WATLES, who served throughout the rebellion as Colonel of one of the Maryland regiments, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

MURDER OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Representative FREE's Special Committee to inquire into the facts attending the murder of certain Union soldiers, and the discharge of those convicted of the crime, have postponed their visit to Charleston.

NAVAL.

Rear-Admiral S. W. GODON reports, under date of Nov. 24, from Rio de Janeiro, that the *Juniata* sailed on the 4th inst. for Bahia, and will return to this port about the 1st of December. On the 19th inst., the *Shamokin*, with Mr. WASHBURNE on board, went up the Savannah, and was last heard from officially at Corrientes, which place she was to leave on the 26th inst. The Admiral announces that he would leave for Montevideo on Nov. 20, and stop at St. Catherines. The Navy Department has received a communication from Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN, dated Dec. 12, and announcing that he had on that day relieved Rear-Admiral PEARSON, in command of the South Pacific Squadron. At that time there was no other United States ship there but the storeship *Jamestown*.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Returns received from the General Land Office for the month of November from the local office at Traverse City, Michigan, show that 13,507 acres of the public lands were disposed of during that month, 11,779 acres of which were taken, under the Homestead Law, for actual settlement and cultivation.

A WHALE CAUGHT IN A PROPELLER.

Commander E. SIMPSON, of the steamer *Mohican*, from Ours Brazil under date of Nov. 7, reports to the Navy Department that on the afternoon of the 30th ult., when off the coast of Maranham, the back of a large fish was seen about a cable's length from the ship, and inclined diagonally toward her. A few moments afterward the engines suddenly stopped. Steam was shut off and a hurried examination made. No cause could be discovered for the remarkable result. Steam was again turned on, but the engines could not be forced ahead. At this time several pools of blood were seen to rise to the surface of the water under the stern. After a few moments it was discovered that a large blackfish or whale had been caught between the propeller and frame. The shock on the engines was very great.

The Temperance Cause.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Dec. 24.

The temperance revival in this city and county continues. Last night over 1,000 persons assembled at Pine Hall, to listen to an address from Gen. THOMAS H. HYDE, of Missouri. At the conclusion of the lecture, between seventy and eighty persons stepped forward and signed the pledge. Over 3,000 persons have signed the pledge since September.

Fire at North Glastenbury, Conn.

HARTFORD, Monday, Dec. 24.

The Congregational Church in North Glastenbury, Rev. Mr. CHESEBRO, Pastor, was totally destroyed by fire between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Nothing was saved. The loss will reach $15,000, of which $5,000 was insured. The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace.

Jail Delivery at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 24.

Five young women under sentence to the Penitentiary escaped from the Jail of this city this morning by sawing through an iron bar and letting themselves down from the second story window. A sixth woman fell and had to be left on the pavement. The Jail occupies part of the Court-house and City Hall, in the most central portion of the city.

MEXICO.

Seizure of the Custom-House by the French—Departure of One Thousand French Troops.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Dec. 23.

Vera Cruz dates of the 20th were received here to-night.

The French had seized the Custom-house at Vera Cruz and carried off $200,000 of the Imperial treasure.

The French steamer *Eugenie* had left with $60,000, of which $40,000 belonged to the French Government and $20,000 to the citizens.

One thousand French troops had left for France.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

Gen. Sherman and Mr. Campbell—The Reported Civilities on the Part of the French Officers—Naval.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 24.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL arrived here last evening. Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN had an interview with Gov. WELLS this morning, and will leave this evening for St. Louis.

The officers of the *Susquehanna* say that the published statements of civilities on the part of the French officers at Vera Cruz are entirely untrue. The vessel was forbidden to approach nearer the city than the Verde Island, and the only intercourse with the French was the message delivered to Mr. CAMPBELL by the officers of the French Navy, that if he wanted chains and anchors they would be happy to supply them. Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he stood in no particular need of such articles himself, and he imagined that United States ships-of-war were generally well supplied with them. Mr. CAMPBELL declares his purpose and expectation to find JUAREZ within forty days.

Commodore ALDEN has left on his flag-steamer to join the *Susquehanna* at Southwest Pass. He will await orders from Minister CAMPBELL before leaving for sea.

Minister Campbell to Hunt up Juarez—Two More Protests from Ortega—Cortina, Escobedo and Canales to March into the Interior—Gen. Sedgwick Superseded.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

The following dispatch has just been received from a correspondent at Matamoras:

The *Susquehanna*, from Havana on the 25th, arrived at Vera Cruz the 30th, and went to Tampico on the 3d. The Diplomatic party steamed into the harbor on board of the gunboat *Paul Jones*, and in the town were well received by Col. ASCENSION. On the 4th the party left on the *Jones*, and arrived at Brazos de Santiago on the 7th. Gen. SHERMAN and Minister CAMPBELL came over to this city on the 9th, and had an interview with Gen. ESCOBEDO, when it was decided that Minister CAMPBELL and Mr. PLUMB would start with ESCOBEDO for Monterey, to look for JUAREZ, and SHERMAN should return to the States on the *Susquehanna*. ORTEGA and party are in Brownsville, from whence they have again issued two protests relative to their treatment while prisoners, and a card to the people of the United States. CANALES and command have left here for the interior. CORTINAS, who was deprived of his command, resumed it yesterday, and will soon follow. ESCOBEDO and the balance of the troops will also soon depart—Minister CAMPBELL and Mr. PLUMB to accompany them. Gen. FELIPE B. BERRIAZABAL will be left in command of the Rio Grande force of the Mexican army.

Gen. H. CLAY DAVIS, one of the most prominent citizens on this border, was accidentally killed with his own gun while on a hunting excursion with some United States officers, on the 8th inst., at Rio Grande City.

Gen. SEDGWICK has been relieved from command of the Sub-District of the Rio Grande, and placed under arrest, and Brig.-Gen. LEWIS G. BROWN, Colonel One Hundred and Seventeenth United States Colored Troops, placed in command temporarily. A commander is expected on the next steamer from New-Orleans. Minister CAMPBELL will start for the interior on the 15th, and Gen. SHERMAN goes back to-morrow, weather permitting. A strong northerly wind prevents the *Susquehanna* from going.

CHINA.

A Ship Seized by Pirates—The Captain and Crew Probably Murdered—A British Steamer Confiscated by the Chinese Authorities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The bark *Parses*, from Hong Kong, arrived yesterday, with dates to Oct. 5.

The ship *China*, from Shanghai for Batavia, arrived at Hong Kong Oct. 4, with the chief mate and seventeen of the crew of the ship *Westminster*, bound to London, which they report at Pratas Shoals. The Captain took a boat, and made for East End Island for assistance, leaving the mate in charge of the ship, which was soon after boarded by Chinamen, who advised all on board to leave. The mate and crew left the ship in two boats.

The Captain and six men returned to the vessel, and are supposed to have been murdered by the pirates, as the mate afterwards hailed the ship and was told that the Captain had left some time before.

The water-boats were soon after picked up by the ship *China*. Commodore JONES hearing the particulars, is reported as having sent gunboats to the assistance of the vessel.

The *Westminster* had a large cargo from Calcutta.

There is a report of the shipment of 40,000 bales of cotton for the Hong Kong market.

The case of the British steamer *Prince Albert*, seized and confiscated by the Chinese authorities at Hong Kong, is to be reopened by order of the British Minister Resident at Pekin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 21.

Hong Kong dates to 6th October announce the capture of the American brigantine *Cuba* by Chinese pirates near Pedro Branca. The Captain was deliberately shot, and the vessel pillaged and set on fire and abandoned. Through the exertions of the survivors the fire was extinguished and the ship brought safely into port.

FORTRESS MONROE.

United States District Court Adjourned—The Disaster to the Steamer Thomas Kelso.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The United States District Court, Judge J. C. UNDERWOOD, presiding, closes its session to-morrow in Norfolk. The attention of the Court has been principally occupied with the Admiralty case of the schooner *Mary McKee*. The arguments in the case were commenced to-day.

The Grand Jury previous to being discharged by the Judge, requested an investigation into the disaster to the steamer *Thomas Kelso*. Judge UNDERWOOD informed the Jury that there was not sufficient time to take the case up this term of the Court, but in the meantime if it was not examined into at Washington, it would be taken up at the next session of the Court. The evidence would be collected by the District-Attorney and submitted to them in detail.

Only three indictments were found by the Grand Jury; one for counterfeiting and two for robbing a vessel of wrecked goods.

The Congressional Party—Observance of Christmas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 24.

The Congressional party from Washington is expected to-morrow on special steamer on the trip to Richmond.

Christmas will be very quietly spent here. A sermon will be preached in the chapel outside of the fort, and military exercises will take place afterward.

MARYLAND.

Sale of Four Negroes at Annapolis—One Negro Buys Himself for Thirty-seven Dollars.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 24.

Four negroes convicted of larceny and ordered to be sold by Judge MAGRUDER, at Annapolis, were sold on Saturday. Some twenty or thirty persons were present at the sale. The first one sold was JOHN JOHNSON, who bid for himself, and the auctioneer, taking his bid he was finally knocked down to himself, and became his own purchaser for $37; another man brought $35; and two girls brought, respectively, $22 and $30 each. There was an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau at the sale, and it was thought that the bidding would have been more spirited, but for the fact that an impression seemed to prevail that the officer in question was about to interfere with the right of the purchasers, and release the negroes from the custody of the purchaser.

CANADA.

Operations of Mining Companies—More Volunteer Companies—Murder in Quebec—The Snyder Rifle.

OTTAWA, Monday, Dec. 24.

The discount for the week on American invoices is declared to be twenty-five per cent.

The Montreal Mining Company have purchased a tract of 64,000 acres of land on the north shore of Lake Superior. The Canada Peat Company, to operate in Lower Canada with a capital stock of $125,000, and the Wolverine Company, to operate in Canada West, with the head office in Detroit, have applied for charters of incorporation.

The formation of new volunteer companies at Mount Healy, Stevensville, Janesville and Stanbridge have been authorized.

The total traffic of the Great Western Railroad for November, 1866, is $316,236; Grand Trunk for November, 1866, $586,681.

From Quebec, C. E.

QUEBEC, Monday, Dec. 24.

A man named JOSEPH KEMP, was shot by his neighbor, named DORAN, yesterday morning. DORAN fired three shots, the first of which missed; the second slightly, and the third seriously, wounded him. The injuries are probably fatal. The cause of the deed is unknown. DORAN has been arrested.

MONTREAL, Monday, Dec. 24.

The Home Government has sent a qualified person to this city specially to instruct troops in the use of the Snyder-Enfield rifle.

Heavy rains set in yesterday. The snow is almost gone. Thermometer 36° above zero.

Fenian Trials.

SWEETSBURGH, Monday, Dec. 24.

The Court met at 10 o'clock. J. McDONALD, who, on Saturday, was acquitted on the charge of feloniously joining certain persons who had entered Lower Canada with intent to levy war, was again placed in the dock charged with robbery.

After the examination of the witnesses, the Judge delivered his charge. He said the jury had to dismiss from their minds all reference to charges which had been brought against the prisoner as a Fenian. They had to consider simply this alleged robbery. If they believed the evidence of HERBERT they must find him guilty. In the course of his charge the Judge pointed out that the evidence of the Whittemores, that McDONALD was at their house 6 o'clock, was not incompatible with the robbery.

The jury retired at 12:30 to consider their verdict. The Grand Jury came into Court with a true bill against GEO. CRAWFORD. CRAWFORD having been arraigned pleaded not guilty.

CORNELIUS OWENS was then placed in the dock.

Mr. RAMSAY, in opening the case for the Crown, stated that he would stop the prosecution if he found he could not prove acts of complicity on the part of the prisoner, occurring on the 9th of June. A few witnesses were examined.

The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Judge said: Prisoner, it is to be regretted that a man of your appearance should be here under such circumstances, but as there is no evidence to sustain the indictment, you are acquitted, and entitled to be discharged.

OWENS, who served for nearly seven years in the constabulary in Ireland, and came to America in August, 1865, was then discharged from custody. CHAS. McGOWAN, the shoe black, was also ordered to be discharged as there was no indictment standing against him.

Mr. RAMSAY said there was no case short enough to avert the probability of the Jury being locked up over Christmas, and if it so pleased the Court, he would not commence another trial to-day.

At 2 the Court adjourned till 7, to receive the verdict in McDONALD's case. At 7:30 the Jury intimated that they had not agreed. The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Jury being doomed to a lock-up over Christmas.

The Jail Physician, Dr. BROWN, attempted to-day, at the request of the condemned prisoner MADDEN, to extract from his neck one of the two bullets lodged in him by SEWELL. During the operation the bullet changed its place and could not be reached. It is feared that it may press on some vital part and cause death. MADDEN bore the probing with unflinching firmness.

Mr. DEVLIN has gone to Montreal, but left orders for a Christmas dinner for the Fenian prisoners.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Destructive Storm in California—Exportation of Wheat—Mount Hood in a State of Eruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The inclement weather acts as a temporary check to outdoor business, and little is doing in trade circles.

The storm on the night of Dec. 18 prevailed throughout the entire State, prostrating telegraph wires in every direction and causing great damage by floods and winds.

The British ship *Mary Ann*, for Liverpool with 23,200 sacks of wheat, cleared yesterday, from Portland, Oregon.

Mount Hood was plainly seen from Salem, on Dec. 13, sending forth volumes of vapor and smoke, which puffed upwards like discharges of steam from an exhaust pipe.

Unprecedented Fall of Rain—Accident on the San Jose Railroad—Two Persons Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 21.

During the past twenty hours, 7 76-100 inches of rain have fallen. This is double the quantity recorded as having fallen on any day before.

Last night, while the construction train on the San José Railroad was passing over a small bridge, near San Mateo, it broke through, throwing the tender and cars down in a mass, killing two persons and injuring several others.

The North American Steamship Company's steamer *Moses Taylor*, from San Juan del Sur, arrived to-day, in ballast. STEPHEN H. SCOTT died on board Nov. 20. The ship *Uncle Toby* was in the port of San Juan when she left.

LATER, P. M.

The storm continues, and the accounts of destruction of property by the flood and wind, come in from every direction. Several serious accidents have occurred on the different lines of railroads, from the washing away of culverts and embankments. Stage travel is temporarily suspended by the destruction of bridges and overflowed streams.

Fuller Account of the Storm—Roads and Bridges Destroyed—Thousands of Cattle and Sheep Drowned.

LATER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Dec. 23.

Advices from the interior by mail and telegraph, so far as lines of communication are open, justify the belief that the late storm has equaled in severity the remarkable one of 1861-2, and been attended by equally extensive floods.

The valley above Sacramento as far as Red Bluff and the valleys of San Joaquin and the coast range at large are submerged. Railroads, wagon roads, bridges and embankments have been destroyed and carried away. Marysville, Stockton and Sacramento are surrounded by vast lakes. Cattle, sheep, horses and swine have been drowned by thousands, and large quantities of grain and hay destroyed. Much damage has also doubtless been done mining property in the mountains.

At Tehama the water was so high that people went with boats in the streets and into stores.

The ship *Invincible*, 119 days from New-York, arrived yesterday.

There is a continued improvement in mining stocks since last quotations; Savage, $1,952; Yellow Jacket, $1,325; Gould and Curry, $700; Chollar, $220; Ophir, $[illegible]; Empire Mill, $[illegible]; Imperial, $145; United States 5-20s, [illegible]; Legal Tenders, 72. Not much activity expected in Wheat until after the holidays; some 14 vessels at present under engagements to load, but the weather still unfavorable; prices range $1 [illegible] to $1 90 ℔ 100 lbs. Extra Flour is $6 25. Choice Eastern Butter, [illegible]c.

Last night, a fire broke out in a large three-story brick house, northwest corner of Pine and Battery streets, causing a loss of about $[illegible],000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The ship [illegible], 175 days from New-York, arrived yesterday.

She shifted her cargo twice during her voyage. Most of her crew are sick with scurvy. During her voyage she spoke the bark *Harrison*, which furnished six men to work the ship.

The Empire Mill and Mining Company of Nevada has subscribed $15,000 to aid in the construction of a Sutro tunnel.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN EAST VICKSBURGH.

Twelve Lives Lost—One Hundred Buildings Destroyed and a Hundred Families Homeless.

VICKSBURGH, Monday, Dec. 24.

A terrific fire broke out in Morris' Block, corner of Clay and Front Levee, at 6 P. M. last night, destroying the entire block bounded by Levee, Clay, Mulberry and Crawford streets. Between Crawford and Clay to Washington-street, thirteen houses were destroyed. Thence to corner Washington and Crawford streets four three-story brick stores. The fire spread to the corner of Mulberry and Crawford, destroying ten houses, besides shanties, &c., in all about one hundred buildings, of which thirty-eight were large brick stores.

Two white children and four negroes perished in the flames. Six negroes were killed by accident and one hundred families rendered homeless.

The origin of the fire was the result of carelessness in MEYER's bar-room.

The buildings and streets in the vicinity are crowded with goods and debris.

The greatest credit is due Gens. WOOD and DUNLEY, and their men, for their superhuman efforts to subdue the flames and prevent pillage. Five or six buildings were blown up to arrest the flames. The theatre buildings, City Bank and telegraph offices were saved, though the former was badly damaged. The heavens were illuminated for miles. The total loss is estimated at $2,000,000, one-fourth insured.

The following is a partial list of sufferers: F. C. Waldsworth, stoves and hollowware; Jaquiss Laffenity, fruit dealer; E. M. Bradley, watchmaker; G. C. Kress & Co., clothing; Manlove, & Hebert, dry goods and commission merchants; Daniel Loval, hardware and crockery; also a large fine three-story dwelling; Smiths & Barson, wholesale dry goods and groceries; S. H. Young & Co., wholesale grocers; Washington Hall Building; Cowan & Herring, grocers; [illegible] Huggins & Co., dry goods; Rothschild & Trisha, auctioneers; W. H. Passmore & Co., and John G. Yeiser & Co., furniture dealers; S. Rockill, dry goods; H. B. Bowser, tinner; Abner Matthews, two small buildings; Peter Casey, wholesale grocer and commission merchant; W. E. Grant & Co., Mills & Green, S. L. Osborne & Co., McNamara & Gilbert, two brick stores; Hester & Scoffer, gunsmiths; McAdre & Bros., C. J. Edwards, bookstore; Philip Sartorius, J. C. Blum, Shawver & Pollock, A. L. Jaquith, Johnson & Sampson, W. Hardman, and numerous others of less importance.

The fire raged until daylight. Phoenix Company, No. 2, lost their engine.

OHIO.

The United States Court—Damage from Ice.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Dec. 24.

The United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio should commence in this city on the 1st of January, but owing to the death of Judge H. V. WILLSON, and the failure of the President to appoint his successor before the adjournment of Congress for the holidays, it is doubtful whether a term will be held in January, unless Judge LEAVITT, of the Southern District of Ohio, can be prevailed upon to hold Court. There is considerable business to be dispatched.

The ice on the Cuyahoga River broke up this afternoon, doing considerable damage to shipping, and carrying away two bridges.

The trains on all the railroads arrived on time to-day, for the first time in several days. The snow is gone and the weather is mild.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Insolvent Debtors' Bill.

[illegible], Monday, Dec. 24.

In the South Carolina House of Representatives the Insolvent Debtors' Bill has been so framed as to secure a homestead of one hundred acres with the house attached thereto, and in that form it has passed.

MISSOURI.

Gen. Grant Countermands his Recent Orders.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Monday, Dec. 24.

Gen. GRANT telegraphed to-day to Gov. FLETCHER, at Washington, that he countermanded the order sending two companies of United States troops to Lexington.

The Excursionists—The Congressional Investigating Committee—Arrival of the Winooski.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 24.

Rooms have been engaged at the St. Louis Hotel for the accommodation of the Congressional excursion party, which is expected to arrive on the 27th.

A joint Committee of the Common Council have waited on the Congressional Committee, for the purpose of tendering them rooms, &c., on the part of the city, agreeable to a special resolution of the City Council. The offer was declined.

The United States steamship *Winooski*, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday.

Hon. BEN. M. BOYER, a member of the Investigating Committee, arrived last evening.

Fire at Rock Island, Ill.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 24.

The shoe-store of JOHN H. BROCKMAN, at Rock Island, was burned on Saturday at two o'clock, and the adjoining buildings were somewhat injured. The total loss will amount to $30,000, which is insured in Hartford companies.

Death Warrant Signed.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Dec. 24.

Gov. CURTIN has signed the death warrant of JAMES HADDOPP, *alias* Frederick Haddopp, fixing Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1867, for the day of execution. HADDOPP was convicted of the murder of JULIUS WOOHRL.

The Weather in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 24—midnight.

The barometer at this point stood on Sunday night last lower than at any time during the past five years. It is now snowing fast, with prospects for sleighing to-morrow.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

The snow has entirely disappeared under the rain of yesterday and to-day. Weather continues mild and cloudy.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 24.

Weather cloudy. Mercury 32°.

Christmas.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

Christmas will be observed by a general suspension of business. The newspapers suspend publication from to-morrow till Wednesday noon.

Albany Board of Trade—Sales of Grain.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 24.

The Board of Trade of this city to-day adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after the date upon which the method of selling grains by the cental shall take effect in the cities of New-York, Chicago and Milwaukee, all sales of grain made by the members of this Board of Trade shall be at specified rates for each hundred pounds.

The Execution of Gen. Sickles' Order—The Conflict with the Officers of Wake Superior Court.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* of Dec. 22 contains the following details of [illegible] alluded to by telegraph:

On Monday last an order issued by Gen. SICKLES, commanding this Department, was handed to Judge FOWLE, by order of the Military Commander [illegible], prohibiting infliction of corporal punishment. On Thursday a telegram from Gov. WORTH, at Washington, was received by the same Judge, saying "that the order was [illegible]—you may proceed with the punishment." Whereupon one Cornelius WARREN, a freedman, having been duly tried, convicted and sentenced, was placed in the stocks for one hour, preliminary to whipping. Gen. BOMFORD, not having received any official information of the revocation of the order of his superior in command, Gen. SICKLES, was notified by a staff officer, who happened to pass the court-house, that corporal punishment was about to be inflicted upon the freedman WARREN. Maj. WELLS was immediately dispatched to prohibit it, and he arrived in time to prevent the Sheriff from striking a blow. The temper of the [illegible] of people present being [illegible], though the Sheriff nor any one else offered opposition, Maj. WELLS walked to the street and dispatched an orderly for a guard. Meanwhile Sheriff HAY proceeded to inflict the punishment, and eight lashes were administered before Major WELLS could return and order him to desist. The Sheriff then informed the Judge; the guard arrived, followed soon after by Gen. BOMFORD, who deemed it his duty to be present at the spot. It is due to the General also to say that he patiently waited on the ground for some half an hour, being informed that Judge FOWLE would meet him there. He was not there, however; and meanwhile the names of the officers and soldiers acting under orders were obtained as far as possible, for the purpose of indictment for contempt of Court.

The negro at the whipping post, held for a time, was turned over to the Sheriff and again put in jail. Later in the evening a company of troops was sent to headquarters for any emergency.

Thus the matter stands for the present; and as Gen. BOMFORD has received no official notification that Gen. SICKLES' order has been revoked, he will enforce it. We suppose the indictment will be quashed, as the whipping has been suspended until further instructions from Washington.

The order of Gen. SICKLES, until officially revoked, is the supreme law. It would not be, if this State were in the enjoyment of all its privileges as a member of the Union; but we are still under military law to a certain extent, and the orders of the commander-in-chief, through his subordinates, must be obeyed by all until officially revoked.

It is not our purpose to censure any one. But it was unofficially known that the order prohibiting whipping had been revoked, and it seems to us the Judge might have waited a day or so until Gen. BOMFORD could have received official notification of the fact. We deprecate conflicts or even disagreements between the military and those officials among us who administer the civil law by permission of the President, and we think great care should be taken by both sides to avoid conflict. Gen. BOMFORD had no option in the matter. He was obliged to do what he did, or disobey the orders of his superior and incur the risk of being cashiered.

We have no sympathy with those who avail themselves of this unfortunate occurrence to excite feeling against the military, or against the National Government. Such persons would be much more in the line of duty if they would exert themselves to restore the Union on the terms prescribed by the majority, and thus secure the establishment of such civil law as will be permanently paramount in all things to the military power.

The Admission of Excluded States—The South Carolina Deputy at Washington.

From the Richmond Examiner.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1866.

A very important movement is on foot for the admission of excluded States upon the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. The South Carolina Legislature will receive, in a day or two, ample assurances that Senators and Representatives from that State, duly qualified, will be admitted upon the assent of that body to the Congressional Amendment. Mr. [illegible] came here a day or two ago as a Deputy from members of the Legislature from South Carolina, to inquire whether the State would be restored if she ratified the Amendment, there being among the members of the Legislature a doubt upon the subject.

Mr. [illegible] had a conference with leading Radical Senators and members upon the subject. He returned last night, on his way to Columbia, with satisfactory assurances that the State should be admitted upon the terms mentioned. The test oath will, however, exclude perhaps some of those who were elected for the Thirty-ninth Congress, and could not take the oath. It is not certain that Gov. PERRY, or either of the Senators elect could take it. But the Senate might remove the doubts in regard to them, as it did in the Patterson case.

A new election would necessarily occur for the four Representatives of the State to the Fortieth Congress.

Senator WILSON declared in the Senate yesterday that, in his opinion, the Southern States now excluded would accept the Constitutional Amendment by the 4th of March next.

Many here thought that South Carolina would take the lead in accepting the terms of restoration by Congress, and it now looks very much like it.

The Delavan House at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 24.

It is understood here that the LELAND Brothers have leased the Delavan House in this city for ten years, from the 1st of next May, at a rent of $32,000 per year.

The United States District Court in Alabama—The Recent Report of the Grand Jury.

A dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., to the New-Orleans *Times*, Dec. 15, contained the following:

"Judge BUSTEED's picked Grand Jury have just reported. The report is as radical as Judge BUSTEED's charge; probably more so. It animadverts severely on the Press. Gen. McARTHUR, of Chicago, FAIRBANKS and TATE, a Government detective, prepared the report, and the exhausted minority yielded. The report has produced considerable sensation."

To the statements contained in this dispatch, a correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail* makes the following rejoinder:

"As to whether or not the Grand Jury was picked I have nothing to say, but 'legally picked from the loyal men of the district.' In fact, the report was prepared by a committee of three, Messrs. FAIRBANKS, TARLETON—not TATE, not a detective—and McARTHUR. There was no 'exhausted minority' upon the Jury. Each Juror was a satisfied member; he signed the presentment. All the Jurors signed but two, and these were absent by leave of the Foreman. After nearly all of the Grand Jurors regarded the presentment as eminently conservative."

A Contraband Not Numbered Among the Faithful.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Republican* of Monday says: "Two of our most respectable citizens were terribly hoaxed by a contraband a few days since. He formerly lived near Memphis, Tenn., and [illegible] to several gentlemen, privately, that he had been the confidential slave of his master, and that when the Union army advanced on Memphis, his master, with his assistance, had buried $40,000 in gold; that he escaped North, and soon afterward his master was killed, and none knew the place of the deposit of the treasure but himself. He applied in vain to several parties, but at last succeeded in getting two of our citizens to go with him to Memphis, promising to remunerate them from the treasure. They accordingly started to Memphis with the negro, who ate and drank of the best; in fact, lived like a lord by the way, and arriving there, went in the night with the negro to dig for the treasure in a grave-yard. While they were digging the negro made some excuse to get away from them, and then making a sudden bolt, left them, with their spades and shovels, to get away the best way they could. The operation cost the parties about $300."

The Inventors of Friction Matches.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

The inventor of friction matches was ALONZO DWIGHT PHILLIPS. He worked in HAZARD & FORBES' powder-mill, in East Hartford, near Manchester, in 1831, and there, by mixing the ingredients of powder, conceived the idea of igniting a compound by friction; and by experiments he succeeded in doing it. He was a shoemaker by trade, and came to Hartford, where he worked at his trade, on Front-street, and attempted also to manufacture some of the matches, but his means were so limited that he could not produce many. He applied to Dr. AZRAH A. COOLEY, (the father of Col. SAM. COOLEY,) who was manufacturing the best liquid blacking ever made, and he assisted PHILLIPS to get his matches into the market. Soon after the matches became popular, PHILLIPS went into partnership with Mr. CHAPIN, of Cabotville, and the firm turned out large quantities of them. PHILLIPS procured a wagon and went round the country selling matches and town or county rights. In this way he gathered up considerable sums of money, but he expended the money as fast as he got it, and died poor.

Toward the last of the session of the Legislature of Georgia, there was considerable excitement, and some ill-feeling toward the Governor, because of his numerous vetoes. This feeling ran so high that the House, by a large vote, struck out of the general appropriation bill the usual clause authorizing the Governor to draw his warrant on the Treasury for any sum or sums, not exceeding a specified amount, found necessary, in the execution of the laws, and not provided for in the general appropriation.

FOREIGN.

NORTHERN CHINA.

Description of the City of Tientsin—Its Trade, Population and Prospects—Political Affairs—Overbearing Conduct of the French at Peking—Trouble Brewing.

TIENTSIN, China, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1866.

Tientsin, (i. e. Heavenly Ford,) from its position, is one of the most important cities in Northern China. It is the seaport of Peking, the capital of the Empire. It is built on the Peiho River, (as it is generally called by foreigners, though not by the Chinese,) 35 miles by land from its mouth, but 60, if one follows its very winding or crooked course. The celebrated Imperial Canal terminates at Tientsin, extending between this city on the north and Hong Chan Bay, in the Province of Chekiang, at the south. The Peiho is navigable for Chinese boats to within 14 miles of Peking, terminating at Toong-Chan, a city of nearly a quarter of a million of inhabitants. Some four or five steamers run regularly between this city and Shanghae, distant some 700 or 800 miles to the southward, while other steamers run more or less regularly between Tientsin and Canton, distant some 1,700 or 1,800 miles, touching at Hong Kong and various intermediate ports, according as freight offers. The native trade by junks with the South and Southwest, via the Imperial Canal, and with the eastern coast of China, via the Peiho, by junks and small foreign vessels, is very large.

The number of foreign merchants here, compared with the number at several other consular ports, is small, the trade in foreign goods being carried on to a considerable extent by enterprising Chinese in their own name, or by foreigners dwelling at other ports, through Chinese agents living here. There is only one other port open to foreign trade and residence north of Shanghae, viz., Chefoo, distant 200 miles. This leaves the whole northern part of China, and Mongolia, and Manchuria to be supplied with products of foreign manufacture through this port, except what may be supplied overland, via Russia and Siberia. The Superintendent of Foreign Trade, CHUNG TA JEN, resides at this city, one of the most important Chinese officials with whom foreigners have to do. There are probably several scores of immense stacks or piles of salt on the northern bank of the Peiho at this city, each sufficient to freight a ship. Salt is a Government monopoly, and this city is one of the great central depots of the article, whence it is distributed over the northern part of the Empire. The salt is simply put up in coarse grass or rush bags, which are piled one upon another. The stacks are covered over with matting. The dryness of the climate prevents the salt from imbibing moisture and melting away, as it would at the southern damp consular ports. For some six or seven months in the year there are few or no heavy rain storms, and the snow seldom or never falls here more than a few inches deep, immediately melting away. In Winter the river freezes over, the ice often being eighteen inches or two feet thick. In Summer the thermometer ranges from 90 to 100 degs. Fahrenheit in the shade.

The population of Tientsin, including its suburbs, is variously estimated at from 400,000 to 500,000. The houses generally are poorly built, and most of the inhabitants are miserably poor. The city proper is parallelogram in shape, being walled and entered by four gates, one in the centre of the four sides. The main streets proceed directly from these gates, crossing each other in the centre of the city. The northern and southern walls are 5 li in length; the eastern and western 3 li. Three and one-third li make one English mile. The suburbs are probably as extensive and as populous as the walled city. The principal business street—the Broadway of Tientsin—is in the northern suburbs. In the Winter many of the stores there have a large variety of fine and expensive furs exposed for sale.

Tientsin will probably become the terminus of the telegraphic line via Russia and Siberia and Peking before many years. A railroad is under contemplation between Peking and this city. But the Chinese Government oppose this and all other railroads on its soil, and the prospect of even a short one in the Empire seems indefinitely remote and dubious. Much is said in the journals published at Shanghae and Hong Kong regarding the desirableness of railroads in China, and the building of one or more lines between important commercial centres would be soon commenced, if the Government would countenance the undertaking. But it appears, persistently, yet in accordance with its stereotyped opinions and practices, to oppose and in every manner discourage anything like progress, or change in its policy relating to foreign intercourse, which is not forced upon it by the use of coercive and warlike measures.

The past Summer has been one of unusual oppressiveness generally in China, on account of its excessive heat, though the heat at this place has not proved as fatal or reached as high a figure as in most of the more Southern Consular ports. There have been many cases of *heat apoplexy*, at Shanghai. By this term is meant an attack of disease, induced by the heat of the sun, when the victims are not exposed to the direct rays of the sun, but are under awnings or in houses. Most of such attacks prove fatal in a few hours, the persons attacked remaining much more sensible till death, than in cases of sunstroke. Commander ROBERT TOWNSEND, of the United States steamship *Wachusetts*, at Ching Kiang, on the River Yang-tse Kiang, died of heat apoplexy in August, and on the following day, the mate, THOS. KELLY, died from the same cause. Capt. TOWNSEND is very highly spoken of in every respect, and his death is regarded as a great loss to our navy. About the middle of August, 10 men, connected with the shipping at Shanghai, died from heat apoplexy in one day. Of these, two were the Captain and mate of a vessel ready to make her return voyage to the West.

According to public fame, there is serious political trouble brewing at Peking, growing out of the overbearing and unbecoming character and proceedings of the French there, as well as elsewhere in China. In the Imperial, or Yellow City, (using the Chinese term,) in the inside of the principal or outer walls of Peking, and quite near the Imperial Palace, the French are building a Cathedral, with a lofty turret or steeple. It is already so high as to overlook the Palace and grounds appropriated to the Emperor and the Imperial family. This is exceedingly annoying and offensive to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people. They are very angry because the French persist in building the steeple so high in view of the fact that in this way the Imperial household will, in a sense, be within the inspection of foreigners. Only a few days since a company of Chinese soldiers, passing through the streets of this city, said they were going to Peking to fight foreigners, and gave the building of the steeple of the Cathedral so high as the cause of their going to the capital with such intentions. Last evening a few Americans, resident here, were confidentially informed by a Chinese friend, that there was a plot in progress to massacre all the foreigners in Peking and Tientsin within twenty days. He evidently believed in the existence of the plot, and that it was under the direction of the Chinese Government. He said that bodies of Chinese soldiers in much larger numbers than usual were stationed at various points within a few miles of this city, for the purpose of aiding in the massacre here. It was to be accomplished by soldiers at the command of their officers. A friend of our informant who obtained his information from a soldier, communicated the secret to him, and he felt himself under obligations to tell us. He told it with tears in his eyes, and begged us to flee for our lives to some more southern port.

We do not credit the story as regards the universal and indiscriminate massacre, for various reasons which it is not worth while to give. But beyond all question there will sooner or later be trouble with the French, or on account of the French. While foreigners are generally hated because they are foreigners, the French are in general disrepute everywhere in China where they are resident, because of their insolent character and overbearing conduct. By the last mail I learn that the various Consuls at Shanghae are about to make a formal protest to the Ministers at Peking with respect to the new municipal regulations for the French concession at the former place. A rupture between the French and the Chinese will affect unfavorably and involve all foreigners. The Chinese do not and will not make just and necessary distinctions between citizens of different Western nations residing in China under the protection of existing treaties. Trouble with one nationality involves all, if hostilities break out. But more before long.

AMONG THE PINES.

Lumbering in Maine—Life in Camp—Logging—Running to Market—Dangers and Excitement Attendant upon the Business—The Prospects this Winter—Statistics, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1866.

Lumber! There is not much in the name, to be sure, but dull-sounding as the word is, it is infinitely suggestive. To the imaginative mind it reminds one of the primeval forests in which grew those giants who now, with lopped arms and mutilated forms, await a purchaser; and to the commercial mind, while surveying huge stacks of lumber, piled like Pelion upon Ossa, the leading thought is, how many feet of "stuff" are there, and how many greenbacks is it worth?

A visit to the lumbering regions of Maine impresses one with the great fact that nature has not neglected to provide for the wants of man. While she has filled the bowels of the earth with ore, coal, salt and petroleum, she has spread broad prairies and arable lands whereon man may sow the seed and reap in bountiful harvests. And forests of timber, too, has she planted, sufficient to supply the world, which penetrate into the very solitude of nature.

Maine lumber is celebrated for its fine quality. It finds its way principally to this city, but goodly quantities are shipped to New-York and other Atlantic seaports. The northern half of Maine is almost one immense forest of valuable timber, and to manufacture this vast amount of material into lumber suitable for market, gives employment to thousands of laborers and millions of wealth. These interminable forests of pine are intersected in every direction by rivers and streams which find their outlet into the Atlantic, and bear upon their bosom huge rafts of lumber, or furnish the motive power for its manufacture. On the Kennebec, Penobscot, Androscoggin and numerous smaller streams, there are some of the largest mills in the world, which turn out an almost fabulous quantity of lumber, reckoned only by the billion feet.

Of the extent to which the lumber manufacture is carried on in Maine, there is no accurate means of knowing. The last United States census does not do justice to the case. The principal fields of operation are on the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers and their tributaries, which are to Maine what the Wisconsin and Black rivers are to Wisconsin, or the Black and the St. Clair rivers to Michigan. Maine has been drawn on so many years for lumber that one would naturally suppose that the article is becoming scarce; but such is not the case. To be sure, it requires, perhaps, a larger expenditure of money to manufacture it than formerly, on account of the immense inroads that have been made on its forests; still, the supply is exhaustless.

The lumbering country is comparatively uninhabited. Its soil is not adapted to agricultural purposes; it is too sandy. For one-half the year not even the woodman's axe is heard in the lumbering districts.

Since the recent fall of snow Winter operations in the "woods" have fairly commenced. The denizen of the gay metropolis or the quiet villager of the considerable town have a very crude conception of the immense Winter work carried on in the "pineries," or the pleasures enjoyed by the little colonies in the woods. Only those who have visited the rude but comfortable camps, and traveled the Winter roads from the banks of the streams to camp—remote from civilization—have a just idea of the nature of the labors and the life of those, the product of whose hardy hands freight many a noble ship and cover many a merchant's wharf in our affluent cities. It is at this season of the year that the lumbermen have made a "good ready." Going before them, the pioneers make all the preliminary arrangements for the reception of "teams" and "gangs" of men, who are usually a few days behind. All arrived, the work of the Winter commences in earnest. Then the primeval giants of the forest, whose heads have bowed to and fro for generations, begin to be humbled, and under the vigorous blows of the axe, prostrate their forms upon the virgin snow. The regal crest of the lofty pine no longer towers above its less aspiring neighbor. It even does not remonstrate against the ruthless conduct of the "chopper," but comes crashing to the ground, making the dim old aisles echo with its fall, and seemingly invites the "limber," who stands ready to divest the tree of its limbs and prepare it for the "teamster" who sleds the logs thus obtained to the river's bank, where they are sawed into suitable lengths. Logs by the million are thus "got out," and at the moment the icing unlocks the rivers they are floated to mills, where they are metamorphosed into lumber.

Every department of business in the lumbering camp moves with clock-like regularity. There are no drones. Labor and pleasure are closely allied. "Earth's sweetest treasure, contentment, is there," even in the midst of the thick gray cloud of the descending storm. The gaunt and shadowy form of the wintry monarch has no fears for him. The lumberman is a distinctive feature of humanity—rough, but possessing a heart as big as an ox's, and generous to a fault.

When the ice begins to break up in the rivers the lumberman sees the most disagreeable portion of his work before him. "Running" logs to market or to mills is quite a dangerous yet romantic occupation. It is no easy or desirable task to bob among broken ice in the swift current. Yet there is a sort of charm about it that cannot be thrown off. But lives are often lost in the exciting adventures of this perilous work.

Before the logs are "run" each one is branded with the private mark of the owner, otherwise they would get mixed in inextricable confusion, where so many owners are running logs in the same river. No small amount of logs have to be hauled many miles before they can be floated, in consequence of the great inroads made in the forests. For this reason it is annually becoming more and more expensive and difficult to obtain material for the mill. The trade is limited only by the amount of logs the lumbermen are able to get out in the Winter and Spring.

Lumbering is being conducted in Maine this year to an unusual extent. The fine weather, until recently, has favored due preparation on a large scale. The loggers are all in the woods, and the prospect of good prices has given an impetus to the business. On the Penobscot, the Kennebec, Union, Narraguagus, Machias and other rivers, the same indication of operations is manifest. One firm, owning four townships of land on the Kennebec, intend to cut 25,000,000 feet of logs this Winter, employing nearly 1,000 men and between 200 and 300 horses or oxen. Prior to the establishment of the Surveyor's office, in 1832, it is estimated that two hundred millions feet of lumber floated down the Penobscot River. Since that date the survey is as follows:

Prior to 1832	200,000,000
1832 to 1842	610,407,541
1842 to 1852	1,614,602,872
1852 to 1862	1,737,117,099
In 1862	160,062,983
In 1863	190,672,269
In 1864	174,436,272
In 1865	169,881,028
In 1866	237,147,606
Total amount long lumber	5,094,327,565

This survey does not include short lumber or clapboards, laths, staves, pickets, &c., estimated at one-quarter in value of the long lumber. The amount of sales for the lumber year is $4,142,861, and about $250,000 worth of hard wood timber, spruce spars and fine masts. Some of the lumbermen do an immense business, and have made princely fortunes. One of these, located on the waters of the Union River, has manufactured during the past thirty years 280,000,000 feet of dimension stuff. In a single year he has been known to manufacture 26,000,000 feet. There are others I might particularize. The amount of capital invested in lumber and its manufacture in this State is immense. If we were able to reckon up the amounts invested we would be astonished at the magnitude of the sum and the number of persons employed in this branch of commerce. The business engages the ability and attention of some of the best men of the State, most of whom have been able to realize a good profit on the capital invested. The great fire in Portland, last July, stimu-

Agricultural Arrangements for 1867—The Freedmen, their Condition, Prospects and Sentiments—The Enterprise of Atlanta—The Legislature—Gov. Jenkins' Vetoes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Dec. 14, 1866.

As Christmas approaches, and the commencement of another agricultural year is at hand, all who depend on the produce of the earth as their immediate means of subsistence, all who farm or plant, and all who perform the manual labor of agriculture, are busy making preparations for the crop of 1867. Employers are making contracts with freedmen, looking for hands, replenishing their stock, repairing implements, trying to purchase fertilizers, and hoping that 1867 will be more propitious and bountiful than was the year which is drawing to a close. Employes are making new engagements with their former employers, or seeking new alliances from which they expect larger returns, or flocking to towns and cities where they imagine that work is easier and profits much greater than in the country. All are busy and anxious. The employers are striving to secure an efficient laboring force in time to plant early, and so far as my observation goes, are offering liberal wages and fair terms to those whom they desire to engage. In the generality of cases which have come under my personal knowledge, the negroes are recontracting with their employers of this year, who were mostly their former owners. This proves the existence of mutual satisfaction and confidence between both parties, and may also be adduced as pretty conclusive testimony that the alleged cruel treatment of negroes is not as general or as aggravated as it pleases certain persons to represent. A few adventurous and restless negroes will try their fortune in new fields, and go perhaps to the Mississippi bottom lands, where great inducements are offered them, but their places will be more than filled by those who "left home after freedom come," and who now desire to return and work where "they were born and raised."

The amateur planters and those who have rented lands in order to make a large cotton crop, find much more difficulty in getting hands than the old and well-known planters. The novice may offer more wages, a larger portion of the crop, fuller rations, and a greater amount of clothing, but nine out of ten negroes will prefer to stay with "old master," whose "ways" they know, than accept the tempting offers of those of whom they know nothing. They prefer to bear the good they know than fly to good they know not of.

I see and hear nothing to make me apprehend any difficulty in the way of a satisfactory adjustment of the labor question for the coming year. Planters are willing to pay well, and behave liberally to their laborers, and unless some new and unforeseen element of disturbance arises, I think the freedmen will resume their work quietly and contentedly.

I have not seen anybody who has practical experience who believes that free negro labor will produce as much as slave labor used to produce. Two-thirds of the work done under the compulsory system are as much as can be expected under the most favorable circumstances, from those who actually labor, while the number of laborers is also much less, as the women and children in many instances do not work at all, and where they do, their labor is small and uncertain.

This fact, which is undeniable, however it may militate against pet theories, and the large diminution by war, disease and emigration, and withdrawal from agricultural labor, in the numerical strength of the available workers, ought to be considered when it is attempted to calculate the productive capacity of the late Slave States. I think that the most careful and reliable calculators have agreed that the laboring force, including men, women and children, of all colors and races, does not exceed 800,000. While the country continues so unsettled, emigration to any perceptible extent is impossible; and it yet remains to be proved whether the Scotch, Irish, Danes, Swedes and Germans, who would come here from their temperate climates, could work effectively through the broiling heat of Southern Summers and Autumns, or bear the malarious fevers which are indigenous to all the most productive lands. However superior the industry, skill and intelligence of the canny Scot, the hard-fisted Fenian, or the thrifty Scandinavian or Teuton, he is not here, nor is he likely to come; and were he here, I have grave doubts whether his reputed industry, skill and intelligence when shaking under a chill, or burning with a fever, would make as much cotton, corn, rice or cane at the end of the year as the acclimated negro, who can sleep with the rays of a vertical sun concentrated on his head, and awake like a giant, refreshed. In the towns and cities the domestic labor of Europeans, might, I think, be profitably and agreeably substituted for that of freedmen and women. It is here that freedom has operated most prejudicially to the interests and comforts of employers, and it is among the house servants that emancipation has produced the greatest demoralization. Their greater amount of intelligence and superior culture as compared with plantation negroes, have made them believe that they are relieved from the necessity to earn their bread by their former service; that driving carriages, currying horses, cooking, and doing housework regularly for stated wages, are not compatible with freedom, and that the true road to enlarged liberty and ease is "to go to housekeeping," and work by the day "when they feel like it," which means hiring a section of an unhealthy room in a tenement-house, frolicking all night, working just enough to earn what will keep body and soul together, stealing where work is unattainable or inconvenient, and crowding the bar of the County Courts every month, charged with all manner of crimes. As a class, the town freedmen are very profligate and good for nothing, and I do not wonder that employers are eager to get European servants. There are exceptions, but they prove the rule. Many a time have I known families left to do all the work of their households, because their servants, without the least warning or request of permission, have gone in a body to attend a wedding, a funeral, or some religious festival. No white domestic at the North or in Europe could do this without a certainty of dismissal; but here I have been astonished by the forbearance and leniency with which the most trying evidences of independence on the part of the negroes are treated by the employers.

In the country for field labor the negro must be for many years to come, the main reliance, especially where the lands are richest and most cotton grown, and I see no reason to fear any disturbance of the present satisfactory relations between him and the planter, but every reason to believe that, if left alone, both will prosper and both will benefit society at large.

In the northern portions of Georgia, where the lands and climate are less suited to cotton, white labor will probably at no distant day take the place of black. First, because the negro will get higher wages in the richer sections, and, secondly, because the climate is milder and more healthy.

There are some indications of a revival of the belief among the freedmen that the Government is about to endow them with farms and stock, and that to contract "to work for a white man" may interfere with their prospect of obtaining a freehold estate. I do not think, however, that the idea exists to a great extent. I have never seen them more contented, more tractable, or less disposed to idleness. If cases of ill-treatment and cruelty exist, I cannot see them, nor do I hear of them. On the contrary, I find the disposition growing widely to establish free schools on the plantations, to receive the ministry of acceptable preachers, and to provide for the enlightenment of the race generally. This is the general sentiment, but, of course, there are individual exceptions, of persons who would do wrong under any circumstances, who would be ill-disposed wherever they were situated, and whose crime, unfortunately, though unjustly, affects the mass of the community in which they live.

I think all who have observed personally the relations between the whites and blacks since the emancipation of the slaves, will agree that the most kindly disposed, the most generous, and the most just to the negroes are those who owned slaves, and who were the heaviest losers by emancipation. The "poor whites," as a class, never did like the negro. They were jealous of his greater prosperity and his better position as compared with theirs, and they thought him in their way. Of this class, there may be some who, now that the rivalry has increased, and that they have come in direct competition with him as laborers, would treat him harshly, nay, cruelly, if they had the opportunity. But wherever this is done, and it is discovered, I know that in Georgia the mass of the people would reprobate it, and that the authorities would promptly arrest and punish the transgressor. I have heard several Judges and magistrates speak on this subject, both officially [illegible] to all their rights, [illegible] intelligence, influence and [illegible] of the people cordially sustain them.

I rejoice to see that in the report in the TIMES of the failure in several States to do justice to the negroes, Georgia is not mentioned, and therefore I suppose she has not been accused of any such dereliction of duty. I only know that I travel widely in the State, from North to South; that I see all sorts of people; that I have observed the negroes wherever I have been, and I have not seen a single instance in which they have been wronged or denied any right to which they are entitled. The people are not immaculate, and doubtless there are isolated cases of outrage and wrong; but I positively affirm that such are the few exceptions, and that the reverse is largely the rule. I think, from what I hear, that Gen. TILLSON will corroborate my statements.

I have not heard many freedmen talk much about the suffrage question, whether universal or restricted. I spoke on the subject to two or three intelligent, thrifty and thriving negroes, who would have the right to vote were the qualification intelligence or property, and they are entirely opposed to universal negro suffrage, on the ground that "You know, master, all de niggers ain't fit to vote," and that to give them such a right "would turn their heads" and unfit them to earn their bread. Neither do they desire the privilege for themselves. They argue that they have to work and earn their livelihood from the whites; that they are doing well now, and that they do not want anything which will in any way disturb the existing kindly relations. The sensible negroes who mind their business, who wish to make money, educate their children and succeed in life, do not care one straw for the right to vote. The right to work, live comfortably, and to be respected, they have and wish to retain, and they think that "running again the white folks" is not the way to secure it. The noisy freedmen who have learned to read and write, who affect to teach school, and who having, as they say, "got religion," think that they are qualified to teach theology and live a life of idleness, supported by the fruits of others' labor, are very anxious for the suffrage and equal rights, and insist that negro suffrage shall be universal. They are the tools by which knaves establish freedmen's savings banks, freedmen's newspapers and other enterprises of this nature, and they are made to believe that were the suffrage granted they would be at once sent to Congress, ride in glass coaches, dress in the finest store-clothes, eat indefinitely and "never work another lick." I have seen a few of these individuals, but I have invariably found that they were extremely unpopular with the best men of their own color, and that their objects were well understood by them.

On each successive visit to this city I am more and more astonished at its magical resurrection from the ashes and ruins of the beginning of 1865. Building seems to be the mania of the people here. Bricks and mortar and lumber, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, with all the incidents and varied *personnel* of house building, crowd every street, as if the builders were intent on finishing the job before sundown. The Opera House is approaching completion, the fifth story being now in progress. The Masonic Hall, a very handsome structure, is also nearly completed, and a school for colored people, built under the auspices of the Missionary Society, was dedicated last week. And all this goes on where everybody says nobody has a cent. Everything denotes activity and business life. The stores are filled with goods, and more coming every day. The whole thing is a marvel, which none seem able to explain, except that Atlanta is the centre of a network of railroads. If this be so, I do not wonder that the Legislature has voted aid to all the railroads in *esse* and *posse*. The Legislature has agreed to adjourn to-day. As I predicted in a former letter, Gov. JENKINS has vetoed the Stay Law and the Air Line Railroad Aid Bill. Great efforts will be made to pass the former, His Excellency's objections notwithstanding.

QUONDAM.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN EMEUTE AMONG THE GAMBLERS.

Further Developments in the Alleged Illegal Issue of a Warrant by Justice Dowling—Examination Commenced at the Tombs Police Court—Statements of Counsel and the Affidavits of Complainants.

In Sunday's issue of the TIMES a report appeared of a curious scene which occurred on Saturday afternoon in the Tombs Police Court, when Justice HOGAN refused to receive bail for a prisoner who had been arrested on a warrant issued by Justice DOWLING that same day, on the ground that there were no complaints or affidavits against the prisoner on file in the Court-room. Yesterday afternoon some further and fuller developments in the case were made.

It appears that on Thursday last Mr. OWENS, counsel for Messrs. ALBERT M. STOKES and FERDINAND ABELL, of No. 1 Ann-street, applied to Justice DOWLING for a warrant of arrest against CHARLES G. PATTERSON, on a charge of libel, the said PATTERSON having threatened to publish certain defamatory placards in the Broadway stages. The Magistrate sent word to PATTERSON informing him of these facts, and requesting him to abstain from circulating the placards and appear before him at the Special Sessions room on Saturday. This PATTERSON refused to do, and received the officer in a defiant manner. When it was found that PATTERSON intended pursuing his own course, the following affidavits were received by the Magistrate, upon which he issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

AFFIDAVIT OF ALBERT M. STOKES.

Albert M. Stokes, of the City of New-York, being sworn, deposes and says: That he is one of the parties referred to in the annexed paper marked "Exhibit B," that that paper is one of a package of about 150 similar papers delivered to James Parker, No. 1 Ann-street, in the City of New-York, on the 19th inst., with a note accompanying, inclosed on the envelop hereto annexed, marked "Exhibit A;" that the said package and note came to the hands of this deponent on that day; that shortly after they were delivered to said Parker, and that the note is hereto annexed, marked "exhibit C;" that on or about the 10th day of December, 1866, Charles G. Patterson commenced an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for the First Judicial District, against this deponent and one Ferdinand A. Abell, wherein he claimed to have lost to them by gambling the sum of thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars or thereabouts, and charges that they were guilty of fraudulent cheating or otherwise improper play in winning that (pretended) amount from him; that the said Patterson also caused an order of arrest in $20,000 to be issued by one of the Justices of said Court, and executed through the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, upon the said Abell and this deponent: under which arrest they had to give bail in $20,000 each, satisfactory to the Sheriff; Messrs. John Morrissey and David L. Reed becoming such bail; that the charges of fraudulent cheating or otherwise improper play against the said Abell and this deponent are utterly false, as the said Patterson well knows, and that the order of arrest was procured maliciously and falsely by him with a view to annoy and harrass the said Abell and this deponent, as he knew they could not be otherwise arrested in a civil action, and in the expectation (as this deponent has been informed) they would be unable to find bail, and would accordingly have to go to prison; that about the time of commencing such action the said Patterson (as this deponent has been informed and believes) also meditated and threatened criminal proceedings against said Abell and this deponent, with a view to further harass and annoy them, which he had not as yet resorted to, although he had spoken to one of the Magistrates of the City of New-York upon the subject; that the said Abell and this deponent have been and are ready at all times to defend themselves against any legal proceedings that the said Patterson may institute against them, or either of them, and to show that such proceedings are founded in a spirit of extortion and intimidation; and that they have employed counsel for that purpose, and have appeared legally to the said civil action; that about some four weeks since the said Patterson applied to this deponent to lend him the sum of $3,500, first for ten days and then for thirty days, on security which this deponent did not and does not believe to be good, and that this deponent declined making the loan; that the said Patterson informed this deponent that he had previously applied to said Abell for the same loan which he had declined making, and had treated him shabbily, and he would burn his house up, and get even with him any way he could, exhibiting a very malicious spirit and indulging in other corresponding remarks; that the said Patterson also threatened to publish the said Abell and his houses, and represent that people were swindled in them, and send word to that effect to all the visitors at any house in which he was interested, and do him all the injury he could;" that he also threatened to publish circulars about the said Abell, and post them all over town; that one package of circulars above mentioned is a part of them got up (as this deponent believes and charges) in pursuance of and to execute the last mentioned threat, and that this deponent believes and charges that they have been already considerably distributed or circulated; that the said circulars are calculated and were designed, among other things, as this deponent believes and charges, to produce a breach of the public peace; that they necessarily tend to that result, and that they have been already and are meant to be generally published by the said Patterson from malicious motives and for unjustifiable ends; wherefore this deponent prays that the said Patterson may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

AFFIDAVIT OF H. P. SHINE.

Henry P. Shine, of No. 188 Smith-street, Brooklyn, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is in the employ of Chas. Patterson, stock broker, doing business at No. 29 Broadway; that on Tuesday or Wednesday of last week the said Patterson sent deponent to No. 1 Ann-street, with an inclosed letter and a package directed, as deponent believes, to a Mr. Stokes, with instructions to deliver the same at No. 1 Ann-street, which deponent did, to James Parker, a colored man who attended the door; that deponent is unaware of the contents of said letter, or the said [illegible] annexed [illegible] envelop addressed [illegible], No. 1 Ann-street [illegible] handbill, which [illegible] "Beware of any business man who enters No. 1 Ann-street and No. 803 Broadway, (up stairs.) They are gambling-houses kept by FERDINAND A. ABELL, late of Pawtucket, R. I., now of No. 21 West Thirty-seventh-street, and ALBERT M. STOKES, formerly of Providence, R. I., now of No. 64 West Twelfth-street.

Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY and DAVID L. REED, are sureties for the above persons when arrested."

"Exhibit C."—Dec. 19, 1866.—I have 3,000 of these for circulation in the Broadway stages next Saturday, and you shall all be pleased with a complimentary notice in the Sunday morning papers. Please hand these to your friends and oblige FUZ BOZ.

Yesterday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock, Justice DOWLING took his seat in the examination room attached to the Police Court at the Tombs, for the purpose of granting a hearing in this criminal action instituted by Messrs. STOKES and ABELL against CHAS. G. PATTERSON.

JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and Ex-Recorder SMITH for the defence.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. GRAHAM said it must rest with His Honor if the accounts which appeared in two of the papers of a transaction occurring in this Court, and which, in his opinion, was most malicious in its character, so far as the Magistrate was concerned, were properly noticed. He could not, however, refrain from alluding to the proceedings which had led to this action, and which had been stigmatized by Justice HOGAN as wrong, and at the same time prove that those proceedings were perfectly consistent with the regular conduct of the Police Courts. He purposed giving the public the truth. On the 11th of the present month information was conveyed to two gentlemen, the plaintiffs in this action, that a civil suit was about being entered against them by the defendant, Mr. PATTERSON, for the purpose of obtaining from them a large sum of money, alleged to have been won from him by them at a faro bank during the months of September and October last. He knew Messrs. STOKES and ABELL to be gentlemen of good repute, and Mr. GRAHAM was not ashamed to say that he had conducted business for them. That suit was instituted by Mr. PATTERSON, knowing that it would subject them to imprisonment, and would harass and annoy them. On the day that this information was conveyed to the complainants in this case, the following letter was forwarded to Mr. PATTERSON's counsel:

DEAR SIR:—Messrs. ABELL and STOKES will appear by me as their attorney, in any legal proceeding you may institute against them. Whether they are civil or criminal or both, it is supposed you prefer a voluntary to serving process upon the parties. You have only to let us know when and where they are wanted, and before whom (if the proceedings are criminal) or send a summons (if this office of the proceedings are civil,) and any demand upon these gentlemen will be promptly attended to. They desire to avoid every unnecessary annoyance and exposure, and feel that you will not needlessly subject them to either.

Respectfully,
GEORGE G. OWEN.

JAS. M. SMITH, Esq., Dec. 11, 1866.

Mr. SMITH called upon him and made certain propositions, to which the following answer was returned:

DEAR SIR: Mr. GRAHAM wishes me to say that he has seen his clients since your visit to his office yesterday. They deny the justice of any claim upon them from your client.

In reference to any proceedings against them, as they inform Mr. G., they are unwilling to believe, from the estimate in which you are held by their friends, that after the note sent to you by Mr. OWEN on the 11th inst., you would permit any client of yours to harass them in any way unnecessarily, or that if your client refused to submit to your control, you would any longer represent him as counsel. Yours, truly, B. F. ERNSTEIN.

J. M. SMITH, Esq.—Thursday, Dec. 13, 1866.

P. S.—Mr. G.'s clients are willing to appear *whenever* and *wherever* you desire, and to any proceedings you may take.

An hour after the dispatch of this note both Messrs. STOKES and ABELL were arrested on a suit instituted by Mr. PATTERSON, and held to bail in the sum of $20,000 each. He knew that he could not obtain that order of arrest except upon an affidavit, which he had made, that the defendants in that action had won money from him by fraud. Bail was furnished, as stated in the affidavits, in this action. He claimed for the prosecution that the charge of fraud was made with malice by Mr. PATTERSON, who aimed to compel Messrs. STOKES and ABELL to make a settlement of his pretended claim. He did not suppose that they would be able to obtain bail so easily, and was surprised at the ill success of his scheme. On Wednesday last a package of circulars was delivered to Messrs. ABELL & STOKES, (see exhibit B,) with a note, (see exhibit C.) As soon as this package was received the complainants in this action called upon counsel, when he (Mr. GRAHAM) advised that a complaint of libel be entered against Mr. PATTERSON. With this intent the lad employed by the defendant to convey the circulars to the complainants was traced out by a police officer, and his affidavit and that of the colored man employed at No. 1 Ann-street was obtained and made before His Honor Justice DOWLING on Friday afternoon. The Magistrate sent an officer to Mr. PATTERSON to inform him in a friendly way that a criminal action was about being commenced, and that he must refrain from publishing the circulars, and at the same time requested him to appear before him on Saturday. PATTERSON had received the officer in the most defiant manner, and it then became necessary to issue a warrant for his arrest, which was done in a business-like and regular way. The hour for serving the warrant counsel did not know, but he learned from the counsel for the defence that it was about 3 P. M. When the prisoner was brought before Justice HOGAN that functionary went out of his way and made statements wholly incorrect. By refusing to receive the prisoner's bail he had rendered himself liable to indictment and impeachment, and the speaker cited the statute in support of his statement. The reason why the complainants had recourse to the criminal law was because it held the greater the truth the greater the libel, in total contradiction to the civil law. Mr. PATTERSON had had recourse to the civil law for redress of his pretended injuries, as all black-mailers did. So far from Justice HOGAN having given the public the truth, he had misstated facts, and counsel had heard that His Honor had not spoken to Justice Hogan for over two years in consequence of past occurrences. Mr. HOGAN had rendered himself liable to suit for damages at the hands of the defendant in this action, because he had not accepted bail. He considered he had a right to apply to a Police Justice at midnight and make a complaint, if the Magistrate would consent to entertain it, and the law provided for such extraordinary proceedings. Every Magistrate is supposed to be constantly on duty, in Court and out of Court, and it was preposterous to say otherwise.

On rising for the defence, Mr. SMITH said that he concurred in nearly everything that his learned opponent had said in regard to the extraordinary proceedings in the case, and as it seemed to be the desire to spread the whole matter before the public, he begged leave to make a statement in regard to his share in the matter. When he received Mr. OWENS' note he did a very unusual thing, out of respect to Mr. GRAHAM. He called upon Mr. GRAHAM and explained to the associate counsel for the prosecution in the present case that his client, Mr. PATTERSON, had lost $35,000 to Messrs. ABELL & STOKES, and that he merely desired temporary relief in the shape of a loan of $3,500 to relieve his temporary wants, and that the matter would rest until noon the next day, when, if a favorable answer was not received, the proceedings would be instituted. At 1 o'clock the next day, not having heard from the opposing counsel, the order of arrest was granted and placed in the hands of the Sheriff. Mr. SMITH did not know anything about the complainants in this action, or whether they were deserving of the eulogy lavished upon them by Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. PATTERSON, his client, was brought into Court at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and bail to any amount offered and refused. Mr. PATTERSON had been informed that it was the intention of the complainants to have him locked up all night and over Sunday, and they had therefore insisted on bail not being taken. He was well assured that had Justice DOWLING been on the bench bail would have been taken at once. What he said at that time, as counsel for Mr. PATTERSON, was not intended to reflect upon Justice DOWLING, but upon those who had commenced these proceedings. When bail had been refused he warned the officer that he had no right to restrain the defendant of his liberty. He, on the part of the defence, had no fault to find with Justice DOWLING. His advice to his client would have been to call upon His Honor as requested, without waiting for a warrant. When Mr. PATTERSON desired to publish the facts he had advised him to refrain. The complainants in this suit had been arrested in a civil process and held to bail, and the case had not yet been decided, so he would say nothing about the complainants, but he would remark that he knew that the money obtained from his client had been fraudulently obtained, or the order of arrest would never have been issued. In conclusion, he would merely add that as the witnesses for the defence were not present he hoped the examination would be postponed for the present.

Before the motion to adjourn could be acted upon Mr. GRAHAM said he wished His Honor to understand distinctly that his clients claimed that they did not owe PATTERSON a single farthing, nor had they obtained any money from him by fraudulent play. Both these allegations were false, and the defendant had adopted the usual course of blackmailers who wish to "tap" a gaming house, when they either send a threatening letter, or ask for a temporary loan on worthless security. PATTERSON had done this and had failed. Knowing that a breach of the peace must ensue he had advised these proceedings as much in charity for the defendant as in justice to his clients. He denied the charge that PATTERSON was to be locked up all night, and challenged the defence to produce their informant.

Justice DOWLING said he had not intended alluding to Justice HOGAN's action in the case, as he considered it beneath his notice. He would remark, however, that about three weeks ago Mr. PATTERSON called upon him and stated that he had lost a great deal of money to Messrs. STOKES & ABELL, and wanted to obtain from them a loan of $3,500. He asked if PATTERSON had any criminal complaint to make, and his reply was that he did not wish to be exposed, but he had some securities with JAY COOKE & Co., and wanted the money to get them. He had declined to act in the premises. On Thursday, Mr. OWENS called upon him with the affidavits, and asked for a warrant. Justice DOWLING had advised him to go before Justice HOGAN, but Mr. OWENS said that an Alderman was on the Police Bench instead of Justice HOGAN. He had accordingly sent an officer to Mr. PATTERSON to inform him of these proceedings, and advised him to defer his proposed publication of the alleged libel. PATTERSON returned a defiant answer instead, when a warrant was issued for his arrest, and the instructions to the officer were the same as are always given in such cases. After bail had been refused by Justice HOGAN, the prisoner was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where he was subsequently paroled by Justice DOWLING. In his opinion, a Magistrate had a perfect right to take bail if the complainant was not before him, and he had frequently done so himself in similar cases.

The examination was then adjourned until Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. The defendant was allowed to go on his parole.

CARD FROM MR. CHARLES G. PATTERSON.

SPINGLER HOUSE, Dec. 24, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing by the evening newspapers a report in which [illegible] Stokes & Patterson is mentioned in [illegible] and their business [illegible] having had nothing to [illegible], and cannot account for [illegible] name or address.

By publishing this you will perform an act of justice, and oblige yours, respectfully,

CHARLES G. PATTERSON,
No. [illegible] Broad-street, New-York.

THE THAW.

Skating Indefinitely Postponed—The Mild Weather a Boon to the Poor and Suffering.

Young America thinks itself badly treated if it does not have a fair amount of skating on Christmas Day and during the ensuing holiday week. The cold, pinching weather a few days ago seemed to promise that the longings of the juvenile portion of the community would be responded to, and that during the festive season, when schools are closed and youthful hearts exultantly rejoice at being freed from books, and slates, and blackboards and frowning teachers, there would be upon the numerous suburban ponds and sink-holes glare and slippery sheets of ice upon which they would be enabled to disport themselves. For several days there was most excellent skating upon all these ponds, both public and private, and many were the shekels which MCMILLAN and Major OATMAN, and the numerous other good geniuses of the skating Rinks, realized from the rental or sale of skates and the various appliances thereunto appertaining. Festive old gentlemen, sportive matrons, staid and sober middle-age, and exuberant adolescence, were all seduced from their quiet deportment by the glittering ice and induced to test their agility upon precarious and uncertain ice. For several days the Central Park and the Fifth-avenue Park, the public parks of the City, and the private parks of Smith and Jones were alive with skaters and sliders, old and young, proficient and deficient, jolly and surly, fat and lean, male and female, slipping, skating, sliding, falling, tumbling, laughing and crying, enjoying the "skating carnival." The prospect seemed good for a slippery holiday week, and all New-York was preparing its skates for the Christmas time. But, alas! Saturday was a soft, mild day, followed by a Sunday's rain and a Monday's damp, destroying most effectually all visions of a Christmas jubilee on the skating ponds. Instead of the glare and brittle ice of last week, there is to-day, upon the ponds, no sign of anything save floating masses of soft, porous, rotten stuff, very damp, and disagreeable. Young America must wait for his further skating pleasures, and content himself for Christmas with the good things provided by old Santa Claus, and thank God that though the ice be gone Christmas remains; and let him consider that while to him the present thaw, which spoils his skating, is a disappointment, it is to thousands of others like a new lease of life. Let him think of the many poor and starving children and widows, and working women, to whom every day of intense cold is a day of intense suffering, of intense hunger, of forced idleness, of sorrow and of weeping. Of the shivering barefooted and almost naked little ones, whose outstretched supplicating hand at the street-crossing, begs for the penny for labor performed, which could not have been done on a colder day. Of the wan and starving sewing-girl, who can to-day, by reason of the mild weather, complete the shirt which shall bring her food and fuel, whose numbed fingers would refuse to work were the cold sufficient to afford the skating by some so much desired. Let those who bewail the soft and thawing weather of the present holiday time, contemplate for a moment the condition of the poor and suffering, and we shall hear no more complaints that there is no ice. Remember that when "the ball is up" it is not only the signal that there is good skating at Central Park, but that there is hunger and cold, and weeping and wailing in the tenements of the poor and unfortunate. Rather let us be thankful that there is no skating for Christmas day, and unite our prayers with those of the unfortunate in beseeching that the present thaw may be a precursor of many pleasant days to follow.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Resolutions to Increase Salaries—More Clerks Required in the Surrogate's Office—Return of Taxes Collected in Error.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

Mr. WILLMAN offered a resolution, inquiring why the clerks of the Court of Common Pleas, Marine and Superior Courts had not complied with the resolution adopted by the Board on the 26th of September last, in relation to furnishing naturalized citizens with certificates of naturalization.

Mr. WILLMAN said he would like to know why more clerks had been appointed to make out the certificates of naturalization than the resolution allowed. Bills for the services of nine additional clerks at $10 per day had been sent in to the Board of Supervisors. Who authorized the appointment of these additional clerks?

Mr. HAYES said that $10 per day was not too much. The clerks employed had worked both night and day.

The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the Surrogate, asking for the appointment of six or eight additional clerks in his office.

Mr. TWEED offered a resolution to appoint eight additional clerks, which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A resolution was adopted to pay JAMES WATSON for services as Notary Public in the County Bureau during the year 1866, the sum of $750.

Resolutions to increase the salary of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions to $5,000 per annum, and of the Deputy Clerk to $4,000, were referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies presented a report in favor of returning taxes collected in error on United States stock to the following institutions:

American Exchange Bank	$113,286 43
Bank of America	70,823 84
Bull's Head Bank	3,575 96
Chemical Bank	45,328 77
Citizens' Bank	16,426 94
City Bank	43,877 59
Bank of Commerce	230,190 60
Corn Exchange Bank	29,691 98
Gallatin Bank	35,287 28
Irving Bank	11,436 48
Merchants' Bank	41,329 36
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	14,236 58
Mechanics' Bank	64,123 06
Metropolitan Bank	77,965 72
Nassau Bank	20,569 72
New-York County Bank	6,325 00
New-York Exchange Bank	3,726 50
North River Bank	8,394 94
Oriental Bank	6,144 04
Park Bank	107,036 44
People's Bank	17,326 87
Phœnix Bank	40,692 18
Shoe and Leather Bank	34,997 79
Bank of State of New-York	91,604 30
Union Bank	34,037 91

The report was adopted, and the Board adjourned to 3 P. M. on Wednesday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Veto from the Mayor—Removal of the Sheds on the Battery.

This Board met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, Mr. GREEN in the chair.

The Mayor returned without his approval an ordinance imposing a fine of $20 on any person exercising the calling of a hack or omnibus driver or City porter without a license. The Mayor says that the Common Council have no power to enforce such an ordinance.

A resolution to appropriate $5,000 in aid of the Charitable Fund of the New-York Volunteer Fire Department was read.

Mr. PULLMAN said he would move as an amendment that an advertisement be inserted in all the daily papers that the Common Council were now prepared to make donations to all and every society that desired them.

Mr. KEECH moved as a further amendment to add the words "provided that the Legislature of 1867 will make provision for the same in the tax levy."

The amendments and the resolution were lost.

The resolution directing the immediate removal of the sheds on the Battery was concurred in, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

The American Ethnological Society—Interesting Paper by Mr. Squier on the Ruins of Tiahuanaco Bolivia.

A meeting of the Society was held on the 21st inst., at the residence of Hon. E. GEORGE SQUIER, the Treasurer, ALEXANDER J. COTHEAL, Esq., being called to the chair. Present—Mr. DROWNE, Dr. DAVIS, C. L. BRACE, and many others.

The paper for the evening was from Mr. SQUIER, on the Ruins of Tiahuanaco, near the southern extremity of Lake Titicaca, in Bolivia, South America. Mr. SQUIER was sent out by the Government, a few years ago, to Peru, as one of the Commissioners to settle the outstanding claims between Peru and the United States. On the conclusion of his official duties, he undertook an investigation of the aboriginal monuments of the country—not only those on the coast, but in the interior, where he traveled more extensively than any explorer before him, and whence he has brought home a series of plans, photographs and drawings better illustrative of ancient Inca civilization, than ever before collected, concerning the monuments of any country, by individual enterprise and effort. He resided some months in Cusco, the Capitol of the Inca Empire, of which a careful survey was made, and plans of all its ancient structures, including the palaces of the Incas, the Temple of the Sun, and the great fortress of the Sacsahuaman.

The ruins of Tiahuanaco, to which Mr. SQUIER confined his paper for the evening, are especially interesting, as being generally regarded as of pre-Incarial origin, that is to say, antedating the Inca Empire, and belonging to a civilization, as indicated by its architecture, different from that which the conquerors found, and more advanced. They stand at an elevation of 13,000 feet above the sea, or nearly at the height of the summit of Mont Blanc, on the great Andean plateau, intervening between what are called the Cordilleras and the Andes proper, and are overlooked by the gigantic snowy mountain of Illimani, the monarch of the Andes and the loftiest on this continent. They are in a broad and desolate plain, about twelve miles to the southward of Lake Titicaca, the fifth lake of America in respect to size, and itself having its surface 12,800 feet above the ocean. This lake is the centre of a vast terrestrial basin, with a fluvial system of its own, and with no outlet to the sea. The ruins consist of the remains of several vast edifices. Some of these are great rectangular inclosures, defined by upright stones, like those of Stonehenge, only more elaborately cut, within which are edifices of exquisitely cut stones of enormous size, with doorways intricately sculptured, and carved from a single block. The pavements of these were of stones of vast dimensions, some of them measuring as much as thirty-six feet long, eighteen broad and six in thickness. The monolithic doorways are peculiar to these ruins, and are found nowhere else in America. Among the remains is a great mound of earth, loosely called "the Fortress," which was surrounded by three heavy walls of stones, each wall supporting a terrace. Enormous stones, perfectly squared, were set upright in the ground around these terraces, and their sides were grooved to receive the projections of other regular stones that formed the wall between them, and which were held together, in lieu of cement, by clamps of bronze and other devices, difficult to describe, but very ingenious. Many thousands of admirably carved stones are scattered over the plain, while thousands more have been taken away to build the town and church of Tiahuanaco. Great numbers have been carried to La Paz, the Capital of Bolivia, 60 miles distant, and used in the construction of the cathedral. No tradition exists as to the origin or date of this Palmyra of the Andes. The Indians told the Spaniards that it was before the sun shone in the heavens, and was reared by giants in a single night.

Mr. SQUIER expressed no opinion on the hypothesis of the remains being of a remote and extinct civilization, but testified to their being unique, and differing widely in style and character from those of the Incas and the other nations that flourished in Peru, or within vast limits of the Inca Empire. He was astonished to find in a district, cold, arid, and almost desert, the remains of structures implying that here was the seat of a great capital, but thought it might have been a shrine of religion, determined by superstition or incidents affecting the primitive mind—similar to those which fixed a shrine of Our Lady of Copacabana, on a rocky promontory in Lake Titicaca, one of the grandest and richest in all the Americas, and within congregate pilgrims from Panama to the cape, and from Spain itself. Mr. SQUIER said that the Inca Empire was an aggregation of many communities or principalities, all of whom had reached a greater or less degree of civilization, and some of them quite rivaling in architecture and the arts, if not in polity, the Incas themselves. These occupying a dominant and almost unassailable position in the Andean Plateau, were able to push down with resistless force on the detached communities in the radiating valleys, crushing and incorporating them in detail, and by a severe but effective system moulding the fragments into the largest, best systematized and powerful state in the New World.

Preliminary Meeting of Assemblymen.

Pursuant to an invitation from Hon. JOHN C. DEVLIN, a number of the members of Assembly from the Metropolitan Police District, without regard to party, met at the Astor House at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of forming a better acquaintance with each other, previous to assuming their duties at the State capital. A splendid banquet was furnished on the occasion, and after the wants of the inner man had been provided for, the health of Mr. DEVLIN was proposed and drank with all the honors. In response, the head of the occasion stated that he had noticed some newspaper paragraphs to the effect that the meeting was called for some political purpose, which he declared was not the case. He had merely desired to get the members of the district together, in order that they should form a better acquaintance, and that there was no other purpose in the gathering. Among those assembled were Messrs. Murphy, Blair, Ransom, Reed, Creamer, Frear, Berryman and Genet, of New-York; Haynes, Keady, Dixon, Jacobs and Oakley, of Kings, and Purdy and Travis, from Westchester. Recorder Hackett and other local celebrities were also present. The impression was quite general that EDMUND L. PITTS, of Orleans County, would be the Republican caucus nominee for Speaker, and that the Democratic nomination lay between THOMAS J. CREAMER, of New-York, and JOHN C. JACOBS, of Kings County, with the chances in favor of the latter. The contest for Senator will, it is said, finally narrow down to HARRIS and CONCKLING. Judge DAVIS is also in the field, but with doubtful chances of success.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

CATTLE STEALERS.

Five head of beef cattle, valued at $400, the property of THOMAS HANLON, of No. 127 West Eighteenth-street, were removed from the slaughter-house, No. 189 Elizabeth-street, on Thursday night, and taken to the corner of Thirteenth-street and First-avenue, where they were slain and the beef sold. Suspicion attaching itself to a distant relative of Mr. HANLON, named DANIEL O'CONNOR, his arrest was effected yesterday on the charge of larceny. When arraigned before the Court the prisoner was remanded for examination.

A COLORED RUFFIAN CAPTURED.

WM. RICHARDSON, alias DAVIS, a colored man of desperate character, on Sunday night assaulted ROBERT [illegible], in Leonard-street, near Baxter, at the same time picking his pocket of a silver watch and chain. The negro then ran off to the Five Points, being pursued by Sergt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, who succeeded in arresting the fugitive. When taken to the Station-house, the prisoner stated that he was "hard up," or he would not have committed the crime. On being searched the stolen property was not found in his possession, but was picked up in the street. The prisoner was held for trial in default of bail.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILING.

ALFRED RIDER, a young man of respectable appearance, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of personating a detective officer, and having threatened to arrest Mr. THOMAS M. TAYLOR, of the Everett House, on the 13th of last September. It appears that the prisoner succeeded in obtaining from Mr. TAYLOR about $1,100 at divers times on such threats and under such assumed character. The accused was held for examination. He claims to be innocent, and it is said that some peculiar developments will be made at the examination. Both the parties were represented by counsel. WM. H. ANTHON for prosecution, and C. A. L. GOLDEY for defence.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Mrs. ANNA LOHMAN (otherwise known as Madame Restell,) of No. 606 Fifth-avenue, made a complaint against ELIZA FINLEY, her servant, for grand larceny. It appears that the prisoner purloined a large quantity of domestic articles, besides some silver-ware, nearly all of which was found in her possession at No. 105 West Forty-ninth-street. The prisoner was committed for trial.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN IN A NEW CHARACTER.

Yesterday afternoon VALENTINE VOUSDEN, the polynational mimic, of Clinton Hall, employed a hack, and discharged the driver in the Bowery, refusing to pay the fare. Mr. VOUSDEN is said to have been partially intoxicated, and became so disorderly that an officer interfered and conveyed him to the Tombs. The Magistrate detained the accused until he had recovered his senses.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ROBBING HIS ROOM-MATE.

LEONARD THEISS and LOUIS AUBERT room together in the boarding-house No. 107 Essex-street. Yesterday the former caused the arrest of the latter upon the charge of theft. According to the affidavit of complainant, AUBERT came home at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning and went to bed. About two hours later THEISS awoke and found that his room-mate had gone out, and that his (THEISS') watch and coat, valued at $58, had been taken from off a table where they had been placed by him before going to bed. He also discovered that the door had been locked from the outside, so that in order to get out it was necessary to break out a panel. Soon afterward the accused was arrested, and was yesterday committed by the magistrate, in default of $500, to answer at the General Sessions.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

CAUGHT IN HIS FIRST ACT OF CRIME.

Yesterday morning a boy just fresh from the country, and answering to the name of JOHN MORRISSEY, was arrested and brought before Justice SHANDLEY, charged with stealing a coat, valued at $30, from in front of a clothing-store in Grand-street. The accused is very respectably connected, and does not give any account of the motive which prompted him to the deed. He was committed for examination in default of $500 bail.

THE OLD STORY.

A young girl, named ELLEN LYNCH, of alleged disreputable character, was arrested and brought before Justice SHANDLEY, charged with stealing a pocket-book, containing $18, from one FRANK STEINBURG. The story of the case is the oft-repeated one, so familiar to those who read our City journals. The complainant went to a house of ill-fame with the girl, and, during his stay there, he says he was robbed. The girl was committed for examination without bail.

Habeas Corpus and Certiorari—Record for December—Summary of Writs for the Year.

The domain in which Mr. BLUNT, Assistant District-Attorney, moves, is the one in which he has to encounter the efforts of persons accused of crime to escape its consequences by means of the boon which the law of our modern civilization has provided for the protection of the innocent, where it is possible for them to show that they are held under arrest without sufficient cause. Although the officers of the law are usually careful to have the evidence of an offender's guilt tolerably well matured before making his arrest, or as soon thereafter as possible, they do occasionally get hold of parties not sufficiently identified with the crimes charged, and the writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* constitute the ready and avail-

[illegible] means of their not being held unjustly. Mr. [illegible] the most notorious criminals are [illegible] to this method of trying to defeat the ends of justice.

The following report of cases attended to by Mr. [illegible] during the present month, up to date, furnishes several instances such as we have alluded to:

The People vs. William R. Babcock, before the Supreme Court, Dec. 3. The prisoner was charged with stealing $4,600,000 in bonds from Mr. Rufus Lord. He was committed by the Magistrate without bail, and a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* was issued to bring him before the Court, and a motion then and there made for his release on bail. The motion was denied and the prisoner remanded.

The People vs. Daniel Ogle—Grand larceny; before City Judge, Dec. 3, on *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Prisoner bailed.

The People vs. Clancy—Grand larceny; before Recorder, Dec. 6, on *habeas corpus*. Commitment sent to Magistrate for amendment.

The People vs. James Woods—Disorderly conduct; before City Judge, Dec. 7, on *habeas corpus*. Prisoner bailed.

The People vs. Frank Rivers—Indecent exposure; before Recorder, Dec. 11, on *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Prisoner bailed.

The People vs. Homer C. Nash—Assault and battery; before Recorder, Dec. 12, on *habeas corpus*. Prisoner discharged.

The People vs. William Smith—Disorderly conduct; before Recorder, Dec. 13, on *habeas corpus*. Prisoner bailed.

The People vs. John Brennan and Peter Jacobs—Vagrancy; before Recorder, Dec. 14, on *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Prisoners remanded.

The People vs. John Hecker and John P. Owens—Disorderly conduct; before City Judge, Dec. 15, on *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Owens bailed.

The People vs. Robert Miller—Larceny; appeal from Special Sessions before Supreme Court, Dec. 15, on *habeas corpus*. Adjourned to the 26th.

The People vs. John Hacker and Charles Porter—Gambling; before City Judge, Dec. 17, on *certiorari*; [illegible]. No decision yet.

The People vs. Francis Higgins—Vagrancy; before City Judge, Dec. 18. Adjourned to Monday, the 24th.

The People vs. Christian Peterson and Hugh McGuire—Assault and battery; before Recorder, Dec. 18, on *habeas corpus*. Prisoners bailed.

SUMMARY OF CASES FOR THE YEAR.

The following is a summary of cases disposed of on writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* during the year 1866:

Larceny	[illegible]	Blank*	[illegible]
Vagrancy	[illegible]	Violation Excise Law	[illegible]
Disorderly conduct	[illegible]	Violation Health Law	1
Burglary	[illegible]	Fugitive from Justice	1
Receiving stolen goods	[illegible]	Escape from Penitentiary	1
Assault and battery	[illegible]	Robbery	[illegible]
Assault with intent to kill	[illegible]	Illegal voting	1
Arson	[illegible]	Indecent exposure	1
Abandonment	[illegible]	Carrying concealed weapons	1
Rescue of prisoner	[illegible]		
Rape	[illegible]	Gambling	1
False pretenses	[illegible]	Accessories to assault and battery, felonious	1
Embezzlement	[illegible]		
Opening sealed letters	[illegible]	House of Refuge	1
Forgery	[illegible]	Assault	1
Misdemeanor	[illegible]		
Total			[illegible]

*The term blank signifies cases in which no notice has been served upon the District-Attorney, in which it is impossible to describe the offences charged.

RESULTS.

Discharged	[illegible]	Disposition unknown	[illegible]
Remanded	[illegible]	Bailed	[illegible]
Before City Judge	100	Oyer and Terminer	3
Before Recorder	[illegible]	Superior Court	2
Supreme Court	[illegible]	General Sessions	2
Common Pleas	[illegible]		

Card from Mr. Edward Doyle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 21st of the present month you have got my name in connection with the Dr. Massy homicide in a wrong way. Instead of being a prisoner, as your paper states, I was there as a witness, and I was not obliged to appear even as a witness, but I did so at the request of Capt. Wilson, of the Twenty-first Precinct. If you will be so kind as to insert this in your paper, you will not only oblige me, but do justice to myself and friends.

EDWARD DOYLE, No. [illegible] Sixth-avenue.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Extraordinary Affair.—A few minutes after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Emil Just, a native of Hungary, and residing at No. 33 East Thirty-fourth-street, was suddenly awakened by a noise in the hallway, just outside of his bedroom door. He jumped out of bed, walked across the room, and closed the door, which had been opened in some way. Soon after returning to his bed Mr. Just heard the noise repeated, and was about going toward the door when it was suddenly thrown open and a pistol fired at him by some unknown man. The ball took effect in Mr. Just's breast just below the collar bone, causing a dangerous wound. Officers Bell, Broughton and Fitzgerald, of the Twenty-first Precinct, responded to the alarm and searched the house, but could find no one nor anything disturbed. No reason was assigned for the action.

Coroners' Inquests.—John Sullivan, who was injured on Saturday at pier No. 32 North River, by the fall of a railroad car, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. Coroner Gover held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded. Sullivan was 30 years of age and a native of Ireland. ....An inquest was held by Coroner Gover at the New-York Hospital, on the body of John McTague, whose death was the result of a fall from a scaffold on the corner of Grand and Mercer streets, on the 20th inst. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 22 years of age.

Sale of Real Estate.—We learn that a sale has recently been made of the well-known Stewart property at Fort Washington, on the heights near the depot, for $72,000. This place comprised about nine acres of land, with a front on the Kingsbridge Road of about 300 feet. The improvements which originally were very attractive, have been neglected of late years. The land alone is a good purchase at the price paid for the whole property.

Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.—The Trustees of this Society earnestly appeal to the public for pecuniary assistance. The object of the Society is to supply surgical relief to those who are unable to pay for it. It has already been the means of relieving thousands. The Treasurer of the Society is Mr. Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front-street.

Zeta Psi Fraternity.—The annual session of the Grand Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity will be held on Wednesday next, at No. 864 Broadway, at 10 A. M. A large attendance is expected. The annual supper takes place at 7 P. M., and the reunion is hoped to be a very pleasant one.

The New Street Commissioner.—Mr. George W. McLean, the new Street Commissioner, yesterday morning took the oath of office and filed bonds to the amount of $10,000, his sureties being Mr. Edward Schell and Mr. James M. McLean.

Firemen's Ball.—A ball given by the New-York Firemen's Association, which is composed of officers and members of the old Volunteer Fire Department, will take place at Irving Hall to-night.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—The Lighting of the Streets—An Elevated Railroad, &c.—The Board met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, instead of 3 o'clock, in order to complete the business before night. Petitions were received from the firemen of Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 2, asking for steamers instead of hand-engines. The subject was referred to the Fire Department Committee of the Western District. An invitation to attend the ball of Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment, at the Academy of Music, was accepted. The Lamp and Gas Committee, on the subject of lighting the street lamps every night next year, reported that they had several consultations with the Gas Companies, but found it impossible to obtain a reduction in the price of gas. The advantages of having the street lamps lit all night, the Committee state, were too obvious to need enumeration, and they submitted the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That this Common Council determine and decide to have the street lamps lit all night, in accordance with the schedule hereto annexed, which includes the price of gas, repairs to lanterns, glazing and size of burners to be used, together with the number of hours the lamps are to be lighted.

Resolved, That the proper officers be directed to carry the above resolution into effect.

In accordance with the schedule of expenses annexed, the total cost per year will be $291,320.

The resolutions, with some slight modifications, were adopted. The lamps will be lighted all night from and after the 1st of January. Ald. Casho presented petitions from parties desirous of leasing the Atlantic-street Railroad Tunnel for storage purposes, and offering to pay a rent of $2,500 per year. He offered a resolution granting a lease to the applicants.

After some discussion, the subject was referred to the same Committee. The Committee on Railroads, in the petition of George M. Van Heeren and others, for permission to construct an elevated railroad from Hunter's Point to the City line at East New-York, with a branch to Fulton Ferry, reported in favor of granting permission to build and operate an elevated railroad 15 feet above the grade of the streets of the City. The Wards through which this road is to run are the Nineteenth, Seventeenth, Seventh, and Ninth, to the City line. Also through the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Wards to Fulton Ferry. One road is to be on the surface of the street, and the other, through the thickly populated portion of the City, is to be elevated. The report proposes that the road shall be commenced before the 1st of May, 1868; that no more fare shall be charged than is now charged by the City Railroad Company; that steam engines, known as dummies, shall be used; that no water, fire, or oil shall be allowed to drop on the streets below the road; to be run in every respect as well as is the Brooklyn City Railroad.

After some discussion, the further consideration of the subject was postponed for three weeks. Alderman Wilson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Common Council are eminently due and are hereby respectfully tendered to Archibald M. Bliss, Esq., President of this Board, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over our deliberations during the past [illegible] the discharge of the duties of the position [illegible] his unvarying determination [illegible] arising in debate in accordance with parliamentary law and the rules based upon the usages of deliberative bodies, entirely uninfluenced by politics, bias or personal partialities, and with a degree of intelligence, prompt-

[illegible] and [illegible] have tended in a large degree to facilitate the public business, to promote harmony and [illegible] during the progress of our deliberations.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the retiring President returned his thanks in a few brief and appropriate remarks. A resolution appointing Richard F. Towne as City Surveyor was adopted. Resolutions in favor of increasing the salaries of clerks in the Tax Collector's Office from $1,500 to $2,000 a year were presented, and some were referred to the Collector of Taxes for information as to who were entitled to an increase, and the others were turned over to the Salary Committee.

Proposals for cleaning the streets in 1867 were presented, and the bids opened, when the subject was referred to the appropriate committee for report, when the Board adjourned.

Summary.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. John Lloyd, in First-place, caused by a defective flue. The damage amounted to about $250; insured in the Continental and Howard Companies.....Capt. William Jamieson, a watchman on board the steamer *Empire City*, lying in Atlantic Dock Basin, died suddenly of apoplexy on Saturday. He leaves a family, residing at the foot of Atlantic-street, in needy circumstances. Mr. Jamieson was for forty years a Captain in the merchants' marine service.... The store of J. H. Borden, No. 306 Fulton-avenue, was feloniously entered about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, but nothing was stolen therefrom. The entrance having been effected through a livery stable in the rear, two men, named Edward Curry and James McGarahan, and two females, named Maria Stewart and Elizabeth Corcoran, all found there, were arrested by Sergt. Carpenter and Officer Byrne. The women were committed to jail for twenty-nine days, and the men were held for a hearing by Justice [illegible].....A sneak thief stole two overcoats from the hall of No. 94 Joralemon-street, on Sunday evening.....A child, three years of age, was smothered to death by its mother, Sarah Delaney, at No. 13 West Baltic-street, yesterday. The mother was, it appears, in a state of intoxication. A warrant had previously been issued for her arrest on the charge of being a habitual drunkard; but, owing to her state at the time of the officer's visit, it was not served, and in the meantime the unfortunate occurrence took place. The Coroner was notified.

Alleged Theft of One Thousand Dollars.—Upon information received on Saturday last, Detective Corwin, of this city, proceeded to Philadelphia for the purpose of taking charge of a man named Thomas S. Cassiday, who had been taken into custody upon the complaint of Miss Ann M. Leonard, of No. 37 [illegible]-street, Brooklyn. It appears that Cassiday, who is a gunner in the United States Navy, awaiting orders, engaged board at the house of Miss Leonard on the 24th of October last. He took two meals and then left. With his disappearance the sum of $1,020 in United States securities and cash were missing from the lady's trunk, and suspecting Cassiday, she had a warrant issued for his arrest. The accused was brought to Brooklyn yesterday, and held for a hearing.

Suspected Pickpockets Arrested.—Last evening, Detectives Van Wagner and Folk arrested four persons at Fulton Ferry, on suspicion of being pickpockets, the countenances of all being familiar to the officers as belonging to the light-fingered fraternity. The names of the parties are James Burns, John Wilson, James Walker and William Davis. They were locked up for a hearing.

LAW REPORTS.

The Tax Cases from this City—Is a Shareholder in a National Bank Entitled to Have the Taxable Value of his Shares Obliterated or Reduced, by the Fact That All or a Portion of the Bank's Capital is Invested in Public Securities?—The Recent Act of the Legislature Respecting the Tax.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The People of the State of New-York, ex rel. Peter M. Bryson, plaintiffs in error, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York, and eleven other cases.—These cases arise under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, of 23d April, 1866, entitled "An Act authorizing the taxation of stockholders of Banks, and the surplus funds of Savings Banks," passed with the view of remedying the defect in the then existing law on the subject, pointed out in the opinion of this Court in *Van Allen vs. Commissioners*, (3 Wallace, 573,) pronounced at the last Term of the Court.

Under the preëxisting laws of the State each State Bank was taxed directly upon the amount of its capital, actual or assumed. In applying that system it was necessary, according to the decisions of this Court, to deduct the amount of any securities for the United States loans held by a Bank as an investment of its capital. Without an alteration in the law, therefore, in this respect, there was conferred upon the shareholders in the State banks an indirect but manifest advantage over shareholders in the National Banks. This advantage in favor of the shareholder in State Banks was not intended by the National Bank Law of 1864, the second proviso in the forty-first section of which declares that the tax so imposed under the laws of any State (on the shares of National Banks in the hands of individuals) "shall not exceed the rate imposed upon *ten shares* in any of the banks organized under authority of the State where such association is located."

State taxation in respect to the State Banks was required to be *upon the shares* therein as an indispensable prerequisite to the exercise of any power by a State to tax shares in the National Banks, and upon this ground the decision of this Court was in favor of the relator Allen, and against the validity of the tax. Accordingly the act of 1866 was designed to obviate this difficulty by providing for the taxing in like manner, the *shares* in both the State and National Banks, and to bring into operation in the State of New-York the taxation of shares in the National Banks, sanctioned by the National Bank Law, as expounded by this Court.

The present cases come from the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York, where the legality of the present tax was asserted, in conformity with the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State. The relator was the holder of certain shares in the Phoenix Bank, of the City of New-York, an association organized in that City under the National Bank Law. These shares were assessed the present year for the purposes of taxation, under the laws of the State, by the Commissioners, as personal property of the relator, in the ward in which the bank was located.

Upon notification of the assessments the relator objected that no allowance or deduction was made on account of investments by the bank in Government securities, while such a deduction or allowance was made in assessments upon insurance companies and individuals. These objections were disallowed, and the case went to the Courts and thus comes here, where the question is, as stated by the defendants in error, whether the exemption from State taxes, incident to the subject on constitutional grounds, and, by the loan acts, formally guaranteed to the holders of United States securities, entitles a shareholder in a National Bank to have the taxable value of his shares in such bank obliterated or reduced by the fact that all or a portion of the bank's capital is invested in public securities?

The cases are all argued together, and the following gentlemen are retained. For relators, B. D. Silliman, E. S. Vanwinkle, and Wm. M. Evarts. For respondents, Richard O'Gorman, Waldo Hutchins, Amasa J. Parker, and Charles O'Conor.

On the conclusion of the argument in these cases, on Friday, the Court adjourned until to-morrow (Wednesday.)

Notes of Admiralty Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Judge Shipman has sent down decisions in several cases heard before him in October and November, notes of which are as follows:

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT—BURDEN OF PROOF—AVERAGE.

A. W. Hugo vs. The Ship Cordillera.—This case came up on exceptions to a Commissioner's report. The libel was filed to recover the damages occasioned to two tierces of lard, damaged while being received on board to be carried to Liverpool. The Court gave a decree for the libelants in the cause, and referred it to a Commissioner to compute the damages. The Commissioner reported the sum of $126 96, being the value of two tierces of lard of 300 pounds each, at 20 cents a pound. The report specially found that the two tierces were a part of a lot of 350 tierces, the average weight of which he had taken, and that the weight of the smallest two tierces in the lot was 160 pounds and 149 pounds respectively.

The claimants excepted on the ground that the Commissioner erred in taking the average weight.

Held by the Court—That the action is brought to recover damages to two specific tierces of lard, and the burden of proof is on the libelant to make out his case, that there is nothing in the proofs to show inability on the part of the libelant to make out which two tierces of the lot they were, and that the burden of proof might have been shifted; but, as it appears, the libelants are just as competent to prove the exact weight as the claimants; that if the party on whom the burden of proof rests, resorts to an estimate and leaves the proof uncertain, where it should have been explicit, it is the duty of the Court to subject his estimate to that rule which will approximate nearest to a certainty, and at the same time subject the other party to no more damages than he has actually caused; that all that the process shows is, that the two tierces lost did not contain less than 310 pounds, the weight of the two lightest casks. They may have contained more, but to authorize the Court to assume that they did the fact should have been proved, or the libelant should have shown his inability to furnish such proof.

Exceptions sustained and damages reduced to $62, with interest at 6 per cent. to date of decree.

For the exceptions, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy and Benedict; in opposition, Mr. Frisbie and Mr. Donohue.

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT—DEMURRAGE.

John Yeaton et al. vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report in a case of collision. The respondent excepted on the ground that the Commissioner had not made a deduction from the amount of the repairs of "one third new for old," and to the demurrage.

Held by the Court—That the Supreme Court has expressly held that the first exception is untenable. (Williamson vs. Barrett, 13 How., 101.) That the point urged in objection to the demurrage, that the injured vessel was under charter at the time which provided for demurrage, and none therefore ought to be allowed her here, cannot be sustained. The charter is not in evidence, and a charter [illegible] ments that the Commissioner [illegible] founding judgment upon it, [illegible] the proof of the time actually employed in making the repairs in [illegible] where it might have been explicit, the Court reduces the number of days to five.

Decree reducing the amount accordingly, and decree for libelants for the reduced amount, with interest at six per cent.

For libelant, Messrs. Smith and Woodward and Mr. Donohue; for respondent, Mr. Bunnell and Mr. De Costa.

Alexander Cunningham vs. The Steamboat Helen E. Brown.—Exceptions overruled and Commissioner's report confirmed.

NO LIEN FOR WHARFAGE ON A DOMESTIC VESSEL.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company vs. The Steamship Baltic.—This was a libel for wharfage against a vessel owned and registered in New-York, where the wharf at which she lay was situated. She occupied the wharf by agreement between the parties.

Held by the Court—That if there was a fixed rate of wharfage specified in the agreement, no lien would attach even if she were a foreign ship, and of course no proceeding *in rem* could be maintained against her; that though wharfage stands upon the same ground, by the maritime law, as other necessaries for a ship, yet the principle does not apply to a vessel in her home port. (Davis vs. Child, Davies' R., 71; the *Stephen Allen*, Blatche and How., 175; the bark *Chusan*, 2 Story, 455; 1 Pars. Mar. Law, p. 492 and notes;) that though the State law gives a lien on a domestic vessel for wharfage, it cannot be enforced by the Courts of Admiralty since the alteration of the Twelfth Admiralty Rule of the Supreme Court. That was the object of the alteration. (The *St. Lawrence*, 1 Black, 522.)

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Williams; for respondents, Messrs. Man & Parsons.

Maritime Liens and Liens by State Law—Conflict of Jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Justice Benedict.

In the Matter of the Steamship Circassian.—The steamer *Circassian* arrived at this port, subject to two bottomry bonds, for the aggregate amount of some $25,000, and to liens for wages. On the 28th of September and 2d of October, two libels were filed in this Court to collect the bonds, and Admiralty process *in rem* was issued against the vessel. To such process the Marshal returned that he attached the steamer on the 2d of October, but previous to his attaching, the vessel was in custody of the Sheriff, under different processes, issued from the State Courts.

At time of attachment by the Marshal these warrants were in the hands of the Sheriff, issued by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, under an act to provide for the collection of demands against ships and vessels.

On the 11th of October a fourth warrant was issued against the vessel under the same act, and thereafter numerous others.

Since the return of the processes no further steps have been taken in the Admiralty causes. In the State tribunal, however, an order of sale was made, and on the 23d day of November the vessel was put up at auction by the Sheriff and knocked down to Appleton Sturgis for $19,250, of which 20 per cent has been paid, the balance remaining unpaid.

Matters being in this posture, Sturgis now presents to the Court a petition setting forth the proceedings under the State law, and that, by virtue thereof the Sheriff seized this vessel on the 21st day of September, and continued in possession up to the sale to the petitioner; that the Marshal of the District claims also to have taken possession of the vessel under the Admiralty process in these causes, and now claims to have said vessel in custody, or to be entitled to the custody thereof; also, that the petitioner is ready to pay the balance of his bid to the Sheriff, and is advised and believes that the sale by the Sheriff passed to him a valid title to the vessel, free from all claims; wherefore he prays that the vessel may be discharged from the custody of the Marshal, and that the Marshal may, by an order of this Court, to be entered in these causes, be directed to surrender the possession of the vessel to him.

I fully appreciate the unfortunate position of this steamer, and have considered with care the reasons which are urged in support of this petition. The impressions formed upon the argument are, however, confirmed, and I am satisfied that the motion should be denied. In the first place, the petitioner is not in a position to entitle him to ask such an interference of this Court. He is simply a bidder at the Sheriff's sale, who has not yet completed his bid. He bid off the vessel with full knowledge of the Admiralty proceedings against her. He avers in his petition that he is advised and believes that if he completes his purchase he will receive a valid title to the vessel. He does not aver that the Sheriff is unable or unwilling to put him in possession on receipt of the balance of the purchase money. It is not seen how a party so situated can ask this Court to direct the Marshal to surrender to him the possession of the vessel. If the action of the Marshal had been such as improperly to delay or embarrass the proceedings before the State officers, the State Court was competent to protect its officer and its custody of the vessel, if such it claimed to have, and the Sheriff in such case might perhaps with propriety have applied to this Court to restrain any unlawful action of the Marshal. It might also be that the owners or creditors of the vessel could have applied to forbid action on the part of the Marshal, which was likely to prevent realizing a full price from the Sheriff's sale. But since the service of the process by the Marshal, proceedings in Admiralty have been stayed; the proceedings under the State law have gone on; the vessel has been sold by order of the State officer, and for aught that appears, for a full price, under notice of all that has been done or is claimed in the Admiralty causes. Neither the Sheriff, nor the owners, nor the creditors, complain of any improper exercise of the powers of the officer of this Court. How, then, can the petitioner, who has suffered no injury, and may never have any interest in the vessel, claim to be injured. There is another reason for denying this application, which is, that it raises a question which should not be adjudicated upon a motion. That question is whether the custody of the Sheriff, by virtue of a warrant issued by an officer acting under a special statute, is sufficient to prevent the Court of Admiralty from acquiring jurisdiction for any purpose during the custody of the Sheriff, although the officer issuing the warrant to the Sheriff had failed to acquire jurisdiction, and the proceedings before him were void. Such is claimed to be the nature of the Sheriff's custody in this case; and it appears that the first proceeding taken before the State officer has been declared void by the State tribunal; that the second contains the same defect, and that the third and only other proceeding, previous to the Marshal's attachment, is open to objections which may prove equally fatal. It is also to be noticed that the order of sale made by the State officer, under which the petitioner claims, was not made in either of the proceedings commenced before the Marshal's attachment, and that it recites that the Sheriff seized the vessel on Oct. 10, which was subsequent to the Marshal's attachment.

Now, I do not decide that the proceedings in the State tribunal are void for want of jurisdiction. Nor do I examine these proceedings further than to see that the objections taken to the jurisdiction are not frivolous, but simply determine that such a question as this petition raises, and on which the rights of these bottomry holders depend, if the theory of the petition be sound, should not be disposed of in a summary manner, on a motion which cannot be reviewed on appeal.

If there was no ground to contend that the case raised any other question than the one decided in the case of "Taylor vs. Carryl," on which the petitioner relies, it might, perhaps, be the duty of the Court to end the controversy now. But the case is not identical with the case of "Taylor vs. Carryl." In that case the prior custody was the custody of the Superior Court, whose jurisdiction was conceded. The question was one of title, and what the Court decided was, that a title derived from the sale of the vessel, as perishable, by a Superior Court of the State in a valid proceeding, made after the Marshal had retired, and when the custody of the State Court had been actual and continued, was a better title than one dependent on the Marshal's seizure in the Admiralty proceeding.

It may be that, from the same considerations which influenced the high tribunal which decided Taylor vs. Carryl, it must also be held in this case that the custody of any State officer, whether acting with or without jurisdiction, is sufficient to oust the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, even in an action like the present, where its jurisdiction is exclusive. But in the absence of any such decision by the Supreme Court, and in view of the effect of such a decision in cases of prize, in cases under the Revenue and Neutrality Laws, and in this case, when the result, claimed by the petitioner to follow, would be to supersede the bottomry bonds by the prior State liens, and in effect destroy them, I do not feel bound so to decide on a motion like this, and enforce the decision by a final order, directing the Marshal to surrender possession to the petitioner.

So far this application has been treated as an application for the interposition of the Court to avoid a conflict between Federal and State authority; but it is not quite clear that the petition presents a case of conflicting jurisdictions. The averment of the petitioner is that the proceedings before the State officer have gone to a sale of the vessel to him, and that the Sheriff continued in possession from his first seizure "up to the sale to the petitioner." There is no definite averment of any custody by the Sheriff since the sale, and the prayer is that the Marshal deliver the vessel, not to the Sheriff, but to the petitioner. It would not be a very strained construction of this petition—which is certainly ambiguous—to hold that it showed no conflict between the Marshal and the Sheriff, but that the controversy now lay between the bondholders and the buyer at the Sheriff's sale. If such be the nature of the controversy, no reason is discovered for determining it by a summary order like the one prayed for.

In dismissing this application, I venture to add to these remarks a single observation, in the hope that the attention of the Appellate Court, before which this case will doubtless come, may be called to it.

The source whence such conflicts as the present, in regard to liens upon ships arise, is the distinction between foreign and domestic vessels, laid down in 1816 in the case of the General Smith (4 Wheat., 438.) It is that decision, long considered by many able lawyers to be without solid foundation, which compels resort to State lien-laws, and gives birth to statutes like the one here involved—a statute which assumes to foreclose and cut off by proceedings in the State Court all other lien creditors except seamen, including those having claims of exclusive Admiralty jurisdiction—a statute which creates a sort of State Admiralty, liable at all times to be brought in conflict with the National Courts to which the Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction has been intrusted under the Constitution—of which statute I speak the more fully, as many of its features originated with me, when acting as a member of the Legislature which passed it. Such laws are now deemed necessary to obviate the consequences of the decision in the case of the *General Smith*, but they would seldom or never be resorted to if the distinction of the [illegible] this is a port of a State to which she does not belong, or in which her owner does not reside, then, by law, every ship, that is bound for the hull of tackling, the charter party, the wages of the seamen, repairs, supplies, materials and salvage, will [illegible].

For the petitioner, Messrs. Barney, Butler and Parsons. In opposition, Mr. Larocque and Mr. Lord.

Verdict Against the Second-avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Before Justice Mason.

Corian, Administrator, vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.—The action was brought by the widow of John Corian, deceased, to recover damages for injuries to the husband which resulted in his death. The conductor of one of the defendants' cars was charged with negligence. The case being called on the defendants agreed to a verdict for $2,300 for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Messrs. James and Dunphy; for defendants, Mr. Slosson.

The Emigrant Depot—Castle Garden—Judgment of Nonsuit.

Before Judge Kirlen.

Richard Strich vs. Casserly & Cushlaw.—The plaintiff sought to recover the value of certain cloths, linens and flannel, brought to the Castle Garden on Aug. 25 last, and received there by the defendant, Cushlaw. The value of the articles was alleged to be $80. The defendant Casserly is the Superintendent at the emigrant depot. Plaintiff testified that Cushlaw, in Casserly's presence, admitted that he received the package, and plaintiff swore that he demanded the articles of the defendants and they refused to deliver them.

Defendants' counsel moved for a nonsuit, upon the ground that no value was proven, and that the plaintiff never saw the articles in the possession of either of the defendants. The motion was granted. This is regarded as an important case, and will be appealed.

A. H. Reavey for plaintiff; W. C. Trull for defendants.

Important Practice Decision.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Obrig vs. Peyser; Marks vs. Same; Brash vs. Same.—This was an application to vacate three attachments issued against the property of the defendants, on the ground that the plaintiffs having failed to serve the summons within thirty days after the issuing of the attachment as required by section 227 of the code as amended in 1866, there was no suit pending and the Court had lost jurisdiction. The plaintiffs contended that the provision was merely directory and only applicable to suits against non-residents and that the error, if any, had been cured by the subsequent service of the summons. Motion granted and attachments set aside with costs in each case. Geo. W. Wingate for the motion; P. J. Joachimsen, Saml. Hirsch and J. S. Gosling, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 24.

By Justice Ingraham.

James M. Baldwin vs. Samuel B. Amory; allowance of $100 granted. John Hadphers vs. Gustav Sandberg; motion granted. Benjamin Weeks vs. Geo. P. Hart; motion denied without costs. Thomas Halloway vs. Benjamin T. Stephens; motion granted, costs to abide event. Daniel T. Terry et al. vs. John D. Clute; motion denied. James Fish, Jr., vs. J. C. Harricott et al.; motion denied.

By Justice Barnard.

Harriet E. Christy et al. vs. Paris G. Clark et al.; decree settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 24.

By Judge Cardozo.

Ballouhey & Fouillot vs. Cadet—See mem. with Clerk. Daniel vs. Daniel—See mem. with Clerk. John Stewart vs. Percy W. Tibbs—Order granted. Charles Allaire vs. Robert Wallace—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 24, 1866.

6,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110¾	300 Bruns. C. L. Co.	7½
8,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	[illegible]	100 Erie R. Pr.	84
Indorsed	105	100 Hud. R. R.	[illegible]
8,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	[illegible]	100 Reading R.	[illegible]
18,000 do. Indorsed	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
New Issue	107¾	500 do.	[illegible]
16,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	[illegible]	100 M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
50,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500 do. 3d Ser.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 N. Car. 6s, N.	[illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	[illegible]
2,000 Mo. State 6s	[illegible]	100 Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
20,000 Tenn. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 O. & M. Pr. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 Erie 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	[illegible]	600 Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
2,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 Ch. & Gr. E. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000 Ch. & G. E. Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
5,000 Del., L. & W. 1st	101	[illegible]	[illegible]
27 Rank of Commerce	117	[illegible]	[illegible]
31 Bk. State of N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 Fourth N. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Del. & Hud. Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Union Nav. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50 Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Atlantic M. S. Co.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
100 South Am. Nav. & Marine R.	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
150 Pac. Mail S. Co.	[illegible]	Ohio. & R. I.	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Central	[illegible]	Chic., B. & Q.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
200 Erie Railroad	[illegible]	Chic. & Alt.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tol. W. & W.	41

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue	107¾	200 Reading R.	[illegible]
130,000 do.	[illegible]	Clev. & P. R.	[illegible]
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
10,000 O. & M. C.	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,000 C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bds.	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
400 Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400 West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
7 Amer. Ex Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 At. M. S. Co.	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol.	122
100 N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
900 Erie R.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000 O. & M. Cer.	[illegible]	500 Reading R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. R. I. & P.	[illegible]
100 Union Nav. Co.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
100 West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Erie Railroad	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
100 Tol., W. & W.	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
400 Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Clev. & Tol.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Butler Coal	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
100 Mar. Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500 Union Nav. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	Chi., R. I. & P.	[illegible]
100 Erie R.	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
600 Reading R.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
100 Tol., Wab. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400 Clev. & Tol.	[illegible]	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]

MONDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 22, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$196,816
Decrease in Specie	777,229
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	822,653
Decrease in Deposits	4,428,894
Increase in Circulation	635,774

	Dec. 23, 1865.	Dec. 22, 1866.	Dec. 15, 1866.
National Cap'l	$71,807,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	8,878,500	9,262,500	9,262,500
Total Capital	$80,686,200	$83,270,200	$83,270,200
Loans	226,572,034	258,255,514	258,452,330
Gold and Gold Notes	16,055,037	13,213,971	13,991,200
Other L. Tend's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mer. Exchange	[illegible]	Republic	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean	300,000	Marine	265,000
Market	540,300	East River	283,500
Park	1,000,000	Second	[illegible]
Fourth	[illegible]	Continental	550,229
Central	[illegible]	Importers'	504,877
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Ninth	926,808
New-York	[illegible]	First	449,280
M. Association	[illegible]	Am. Exchange	[illegible]
Metropolitan	[illegible]	Gallatin	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	Citizens'	140,363
Leather	[illegible]	Union	[illegible]
N. America	340,110	Chatham	[illegible]
Irving	192,978	Shoe & Leather	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
Phenix	292,492	N. Y. Exchange	269,021
Third	[illegible]	Mechanics & T.	175,000
Butchers & D.	[illegible]	Atlantic	98,813
Seventh Ward	177,359	Pacific	132,312
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	83,417
Tenth	911,600	Croton	170,000
Total 46 National Banks			$32,286,145
Total 15 other National and Local Banks			147,284
Total on Clearing-house report, Dec. 22			$32,433,429
On previous report, Dec. 15			31,797,655
Increase in circulation			$635,774

The Bank return proves a stronger one than last Monday on Greenbacks. The Deposit line, (corrected from the previous report,) is reduced about four and a half millions. The Circulation has run up, for the first time, above thirty-two millions. The demand liabilities on the present return are:

On Deposits		$202,029,877
Circulation		32,433,429
Together		$234,463,306
Lawful Money—Gold	$13,213,917	
Greenbacks	64,816,962	78,030,879
25 ℔ cent. on $234,463,306 would be		58,615,826
Excess of lawful Money		$19,415,053

The Loans and Discounts show but a slight variation from last week.

The market for money worked with more steadiness than on Saturday, the general rule being seven per cent. Most of the stock firms were "made up" before 2:30 P. M., and the supply from lenders at the going rate appeared to come easy.

The Gold Room scarcely varied from 133¼ ℔ cent. The demand was made rather firm by an advance of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on first-class Bills on London for the Cunarder *Cuba*, sailing on Wednesday. The packet day for preparing letters and remittances was anticipated to-day by reason of the occurrence of to-morrow's Holiday, when no business whatever will be done on any of the Exchanges or at Bank.

The Public Funds were dull to-day. The new Consolidated 5-20s, in the morning, were about as on Saturday in price, 108 ℔ cent., but the old 5-20s fell off to 106¼ ℔ cent. In the afternoon the Consolidated fell off to 107¾ ℔ cent.

The Railway market on the Stock Exchange was from 1@3 ℔ cent., and in one instance of Northwestern Preferred, 4 ℔ cent. higher than on Saturday, and in the Stock named, and also in Michigan Southern, there was a free business done and a buoyant demand manifested, as though both Stocks were being moved upward by strong parties. The Northwestern Common and Erie partially recovered from the sudden depression of Friday night and Saturday. Reading advanced to 105, ex-dividend, and New-York Central was in better demand at an advance of ½@1 ℔ cent. on the cheapest sales of Saturday. Toledo lost part of the large advance of last week. The market at 5 o'clock closed as follows, as compared with Saturday afternoon:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Northwest.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. West. Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	68	Cumb'land Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. U. Telegraph	44	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bills on London	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Dry Dock	175	Market	112
National	108	Shoe and Leather	115
State of New York	107	Continental	102
Ocean	104	Commonwealth	110
American Exchange	114¼	Imp'trs. & Traders	116¼
Bank of the Republic	115	Fourth National	111
East River	101		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

Erie 1st mort. 1876	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. ext.	[illegible]
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. 1st mort.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	[illegible]
N. Ind. Goshen L.	[illegible]	N. J. Central 1st M.	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	[illegible]	Pitts. F. W. & Ch. 1st M.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 1st S. F.	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	[illegible]
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	[illegible]
Lack. & West. Bds.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	[illegible]
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	[illegible]	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	[illegible]
Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	[illegible]
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	[illegible]		

The Broadway National Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of *twelve* ℔ cent; the Bank of America, regular half-yearly, *five*, and an extra dividend of *three* ℔ cent; the Hanover Bank, *six* ℔ cent., half-yearly, instead of five, as heretofore reported.

The editor of the *Financial Chronicle* insists that the admission of the Albany *Argus*, in the controversy as to the apparent discrepancy between the shipments of breadstuffs by tows from Albany, and the reported receipts here, are equivalent to a vindication of the general accuracy of the reports of receipts at this port. The *Chronicle* says:

> "Not only are shipments made to other markets in the manner indicated, but between tide-water and New-York there are five cities and several large towns, containing mills and breweries, dependent for supplies upon the receipts at tide-water. If with these facts in mind we compare the reported receipts at New-York and at tide-water, we shall see how nearly correct the New-York figures must be. Below are the receipts at the two points (bringing New-York down one week later than Troy) for the season:

Receipts at New-York and Tide-water this Season.

	At Tide-water.	At New-York.
Wheat, bushels	6,853,000	5,916,000
Corn, bushels	24,193,000	22,204,000
Rye, bushels	1,521,000	1,870,000
Barley, bushels	6,601,000	5,758,000
Oats, bushels	10,240,000	8,698,000
Total	49,508,000	43,946,000

> "From this statement it appears that only about one-eighth of the receipts at tide-water failed to be reported at New-York, notwithstanding the large supplies furnished from that source to all the other markets we have indicated. If now we turn to the consumption and exports at New-York, and compare them with the receipts and stocks, we shall possess additional proof that the published receipts at this market must be very nearly correct. We will take wheat as an illustration:

		Bush.
Stock of wheat on hand Jan. 1, 1866		3,100,000
Receipts at New-York thus far in 1866		5,916,000
Total supply at New-York		9,016,000
Exports from New-York	483,000	
Stock this date	2,300,000	2,783,000
Remaining for local consumption		6,233,000

> "We thus have, according to the published receipts, about six and one-quarter million bushels of wheat, or about 20,000 bushels per day for the local consumption, which is the full estimate of our Produce Exchange."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 24, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 1,731 bbls. Flour, 867 bags Corn Meal, 120 bushels Corn, 850 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 553 pkgs. Pork, 95 pkgs. Cut Meats, 134 pkgs. Lard, 80 pkgs. Beef, and 309 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for Rio, and a limited demand for other kinds at previous quotations: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed since our last; Middlings 33½c.@35½c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,500 bales, against receipts of 1,358 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	17,633
Receipts preceding week	18,726
Receipts since Dec. 1, 1866	58,826
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	222,344
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	653,675
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export since Dec. 1	18,062
Exports since Sept. 1	93,883
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	369,740
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	100,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	[illegible]
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	[illegible]
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	470,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—There was only a retail trade in flour to-day, and prices of State and Western brands were essentially unchanged. Sales since our last have been 4,500 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 10@$10; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 35@$10 90; fair to choice do. do. at $11@$11 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 85@$13 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 10	@10 00
Extra State	10 35	@11 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 10	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 85	@13 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 00	@15 00
Extra Genesee	11 90	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 20	@16 50

Southern Flour continues inactive; sales since our last 350 bbls., in lots, at $11 10@$13 20 for poor to good, and $13 25@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and nominal. Rye Flour is very quiet, including Superfine at $6 20@$7 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 130 bbls. Corn Meal continues quiet at $5 10@$5 20 for Western, $5 20@$5 90 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 175 bbls. Buckwheat Flour rules dull at $3 15@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull, but held firmly to-day. Sales were confined to small lots, including No. 2 Milwaukee at $2 25, and Amber State at $3 11 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in more request, partly on speculative account, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales since our last 31,000 bushels, at $1 11@$1 12 [illegible] to prime mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing firmly at $1 12 in store, and $1 16 afloat, and $1 06@$1 10 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive at about former prices. Barley dull, but steady. Oats have been quiet and depressed. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 62c.@65c.; and State at 66c.@68c. ℔ bushel. [illegible] bushels. The stock of grain in New-York and Brooklyn warehouses to-day comprised 1,718,207 bushels Wheat, 3,080,082 bushels Corn, 492,286 bushels Rye, 1,690,275 bushels Barley, 51,684 bushels malt, 2,460,434 bushels Oats, and 51,169 bushels Peas. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. Edward Hill notices thus: "The inactivity of business usually attendant upon the Holiday period, and the downward tendency in Gold, has had a depressing effect upon most descriptions of Breadstuffs. The stock of Flour is not considered heavy, and the regular holders are not disposed to force sales. During the week past a buoyant feeling and more activity were apparent, but a portion of the advance obtained has since been lost, and the market closes tamely. In Wheat there has also been more disposition to purchase, and improved rates, in view of a steady milling demand and a stock of not exceeding two million of bushels of all descriptions. There is a very limited supply of either choice Winter or prime White. A few sales have been made of some late arrivals of California White at about $3 35 ℔ bushel. Rye is heavy at our quotations. The last sale of Canadian in bond was $1 08. The export demand for Barley has fallen off and prices are lower, Canadian in bond closing at 95c. Indian Corn fluctuates daily and is affected by European news and decline in Gold. There was much quietness at the close yesterday. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 6,214 bbls. Flour, 90,120 bushels Wheat, 222,434 bushels Corn, 228,267 bushels Barley, 7,644 bushels Rye, 62,263 bushels Oats, 56,461 bushels Peas. To Continental Ports—706 bbls. Flour, 13,773 bushels Rye. To South America—9,160 bbls. Flour, 425 bbls. Corn Meal, 10,800 bushels Corn, 257 bushels Oats, 1,140 bushels Peas. To all other ports—26,464 bbls. Flour, 365 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,159 bbls. Corn Meal, 6,127 bushels Corn, 40,298 bushels Barley, 1,927 bushels Oats, 2,770 bushels Peas, making a total to all ports of 42,576 bbls. Flour, 365 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,584 bbls. Corn Meal, 90,120 bushels Wheat, 239,361 bushels Corn, 268,565 bushels Barley, 21,417 bushels Rye, 65,467 bushels Oats and 60,371 bushels Peas.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1866	41,159	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans, Dec. 14, 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1866	[illegible]	3,345	38,891
Baltimore, Dec. 15, 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,397
Boston, Dec. 21, 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco, Nov. 13, 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Ports, Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,410
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To about same period, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To about same period, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To about same period, 1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Dec. 21, 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,278
Other Ports, to latest dates	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,208
To about same period, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,349
To about same period, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To about same period, 1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 10@$1 35 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at unchanged prices, including new at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Have been quite dull at declining prices.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day, including Porto Rico at 52c.@65c.; English Island at 52½c.@58½c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 73c.@88½c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@72c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 75@$6; Rosin at $4 50@$11, ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 12½@$2 62½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 30; Red Oil at 70c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 33, for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in slack request at 19c@20c. for Crude; 27c.@32c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 40c.@45c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand and heavy to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,850 bbls., in lots, at $19 25@$19 43, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 25, regular; $20 25@$20 75 for new City and Western Mess; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess; $17 25@$17 50 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including seller and buyer's options, January and February, at $20 50@$21 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and depressed; sales 190 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10c.@12c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet and nominal. Lard has been inactive at about former prices. Sales since our last 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@12½c. for old, and 12c.@12½c. for new, ℔ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at ½c.@¼c. ℔ lb. higher. Beef continues dull and heavy. We quote at $12@$17 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull at former rates. Beef Hams continue in request at $28@$33 ℔ bbl.; sales 315 bbls. Dressed Hogs are plenty and heavy at 7½c.@8½c. for heavy and light, chiefly City, ℔ lb. Butter is quiet to-day at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 8c.@18c. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	40 @42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	45 @50
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	38 @40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	[illegible] @38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	42 @45
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	38 @40
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb.	40 @42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℔ lb.	30 @33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	36 @38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	34 @35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	[illegible] @35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	22 @25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	18 @20
Western States—firkins, common	15 @17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30 @33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28 @30
Rolls, poor to good	25 @28

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	17¼@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	16¼@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	15 @17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	15 @17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	[illegible] @16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	[illegible] @15
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb.	8 @14
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb.	13 @14

SUGARS—Have been dull to-day, at drooping prices; sales since our last of 340 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9¼c.@11½c., and 150 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 12¾c.@15c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 55,000 lbs., at 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@11½c., also 41,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 6,600 bushels Wheat, at 4d. ℔ bushel; 400 tierces Beef at 2s. 3d. ℔ tierce; 100 tons Oil Cake at 12s. 6d.; and by steamer, 20 hhds. Tallow at 20s. ℔ ton.

FURNITURE.

IRON HATSTANDS.

THE NEATEST AND CHEAPEST.

For the Holidays, a splendid assortment at low prices; also piano and store stools.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., N. Y.

H. O. FARRELL, NOS. 267 TO 271 8TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 8TH-AV.—During the Holidays, unprecedented bargains in carpets and furniture. All wool super Ingrains, from $1 to $10; Brussels, $1 55. The old prices, based on gold at par. The largest and best selected stock of furniture in the City, and being manufactured on the premises, are all warranted. Goods delivered free.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!—BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st. N. B.—All goods warranted.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.

WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, No. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Payment received by weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL Pacific R. R. Co. OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $[illegible],000.

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, *adopted and aided by the* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE AT 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.

For further particulars, apply to FISK & HATCH, Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lawrence & Cohen, NO. 184 WILLIAM-ST., Have on hand a splendid assortment of the Crystallized Pearl VISITING CARDS. Inimitably beautiful, and resemble the real pearl almost to nature itself. It is a wonderful discovery, and these gems can be printed as readily as on ordinary cards.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED.—The funds for current expenses being nearly exhausted, the Society earnestly appeal to those who are disposed to assist this class of sufferers, with the request that contributions be sent either to Dr. Knight, at the Institution, No. 97 2d-av., or to the undersigned. *No one is, at present, authorized to call for subscriptions.* All ruptured and crippled will receive aid upon calling at the Institution; the poor, without charge; others, according to their ability. JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer, No. 125 Front-st., New-York.

DEA-E-EM-OH-ARE-E-ESS-TEA-S WI-OH-YOU-ENN-GEE AYE-EM-E-ARE-EYE-K. The January number of Young America is now ready. The most brilliant and entertaining Juvenile Magazine ever issued. Sold everywhere. Price 15c.; mailed free. Yearly, $1 50, with a splendid premium. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWELVE managers of the NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, will be held at the Institution, corner of 9th-av. and 34th-st., on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Polls to remain open one hour. T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND CHAPTER OF THE ZETA PSI FRATERNITY will be held at No. 864 Broadway at 10 A. M. Supper at 7 P. M. All resident graduate members are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1866.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE NOTIFIED not to pay money or trust any one on our account without a written order from us. A. PURVES & SON, South and Penn sts., Philadelphia.

PERRY'S FAMILY OINTMENT IS SOUND to effect a certain and rapid cure in the worst cases of Burns, Scalds, Gathered Breasts, Sores, Rheumatism, chilblains, Corns, &c. Price 25 cents. All druggists sell it. Get it at once. Depot No. 157 Chatham-st.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA.—THE most entertaining, sparkling, joyous and instructive Juvenile Magazine ever published. Every boy and girl, and every mother and father, and every teacher says so. The January number, with extraordinary attractions, now ready; single copies 15 cents; mailed free. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

PARIS.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN ABOUT leaving for Paris would arrange to take charge of articles on exhibition, or for the transaction of any business. Address PARIS, *Tribune* Office.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, chilblains, &c., cured by Briggs' Curative. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail. 50c. Samples 10c. Dr. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN SOMEWHAT REduced circumstances, a situation in a respectable private family as housekeeper or custodian of children; would accept board and accommodations for services; best of references. Address B. F. W., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; refers to present employer, with whom he has been for five years. Call or address GEORGE, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman; is a thorough waitress and chambermaid, and capable of any work; has best references. Can be seen at the Female Servants' Institute, No. 105 6th-av., below 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, A situation to do cooking or general housework; is neat, respectful, and economical, and an excellent washer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AND healthy lady as wet nurse in a good family; best of references at hand. Inquire at No. 30 West Washington-square, corner of Waverley-place.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WILL go out by the day. Call or address No. 150 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give several years of the highest City references. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 31 West 22d-st., or address M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT book-keeper in a wholesale jobbing-house. Address with references, &c., INDUSTRY, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PORTER—A SILK AND FANCY drygoods jobbing-house are in want of a first-class porter; must have experience in the business, honest, reliable and intelligent, and can bring good reference. Address W. W., Box No. 1,320 New-York Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 21ST-ST., near 5th-av.—Please God there will be Divine Service and a sermon by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Thompson, in this church, THIS (Christmas) MORNING at 11 o'clock.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION CHAPEL, 19TH-ST., NEAR 1ST-AV.—The usual Christmas services TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school Festival on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—CHRISTMAS DAY services at 10½ A. M. A fine selection of music will be performed by the choir.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 15,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 11 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 25, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, the original and grand spectacular drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, [illegible].
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss [illegible], Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. H. Wilkins, Miss E. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss G. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Edwin Booth in his grand role of RICHELIEU.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Naddi-Antheme, LA DAME BLANCHE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, COMIC PANTOMIMES. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR DAY AND EVENING. MAJ. JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT, RACHEL, or THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, [illegible] Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS DAY, commencing at 11 A. M. and 2½ P. M., MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mills, DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. ICI L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS or JOCKO, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. THE MAN IN BLACK. TWO POMPEYS, MANLY ART, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ANNUAL CONCERT by the New-York Harmonic Society, assisted by Miss Maria Brainerd, Miss C. V. Hutchings, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. S. P. Warren, under the direction of Mr. F. L. Ritter.

STUDIO BUILDINGS.
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The news by the Atlantic Cable this morning is very meagre, as yesterday was observed as a holiday in Europe.

The London *Times* considers the affairs of the Holy See to be in a very critical condition.

The Italian Minister of Finance reports a large deficiency in his budget.

The United States steamer *Swatara* sailed from Alexandria for this country on Friday last, having SURRATT on board.

GENERAL NEWS.

Late advices from Mexico bring the intelligence that the French had seized the Custom-house at Vera Cruz and carried off $200,000 of the Imperial treasure. The French steamer *Eugenie* had left with $60,000, of which $40,000 belonged to the French Government and $20,000 to the citizens. One thousand French troops had left for France.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives a summary of the last report on the Girard estate. The estimated gross revenues for 1867-'68 are $330,000, an increase from last year of over fifty per cent. The value of the real estate is constantly increasing, and as it cannot be sold, or leased for a longer period than five years, it must always furnish a large and steady revenue. The trust owns nearly two hundred properties in Philadelphia, consisting of stores, dwellings, wharfs, lots and farms, besides valuable coal and timber lands in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties. Some of the rents have been doubled, others trebled. It is hoped that the fund will soon be able to support twelve hundred orphans.

A branch railroad from the Great Western Railway to the oil wells at Petrolia, in Canada West, has been opened. There are now upward of 150 producing wells in Enniskillen Township, Canada West, ranging from eight barrels a day to upward. Most of the wells are pumping wells, but recently large flowing wells have been struck of great magnitude. The latest event of this kind was the striking of a large flowing well, the capacity of which is over 600 barrels of oil per day. This well is now under control, after thousands of barrels have flown to waste, and it is now kept down to 250 barrels per day till sufficient tankage accommodation is prepared.

The *National Republican* learns that Judge WAYNE, of the Supreme Court of the United States, will, under the recent decision of that tribunal against the right of military commissions to try citizens not in the military or naval service, issue a writ by which Dr. MUDD, one of the assassin conspirators, will be removed from confinement at the Dry Tortugas, and brought before a civil tribunal for trial. A late dispatch, however, says that the writ will not be granted. The recent decisions relative to military commissions does not apply in these cases.

An act has been passed by the Georgia Legislature, and signed by the Governor, providing that all property of the wife at the time of her marriage, whether real or personal, or choses in action, shall be and remain her separate property; and that all property given to, inherited or acquired by the wife during coverture, shall vest in and belong to her, and shall not be liable for the payment of any debt, default, or contract of the husband.

The Post-office at Elizabeth, N. J., was robbed of nearly all the letters on Sunday morning before daylight. Several checks and notes were found, besides tools of various descriptions in the rear of St. John's Church. The office was lighted with gas during the night and a police officer was frequently passing and repassing until 4 o'clock A. M. This is the second time within a month the office has been broken open.

A petition is being circulated in Western North Carolina, to be presented to Congress, praying that the loyal citizens of that section may be empowered to form a new State, the votes of such persons only being counted in forming the new State Government and electing members to Congress. If this be impracticable, they ask that the whole State may be reorganized on a loyal basis.

A very destructive conflagration occurred at Elmira on Saturday evening. Twenty-four stores were destroyed, involving a loss of more than $300,000, which is insured for only about half that amount. Some of the Hartford offices sustain losses, but the most of the insurance is in State institutions.

Four negroes convicted of larceny were sold at Annapolis on Saturday. Some twenty or thirty farmers were present at the sale. The first one sold was JOHN JOHNSON, who bid for himself, and the auc-[illegible]

Isaac [illegible], formerly Chief Justice of Vermont, has accepted the position of Counsel for the Government to look after the cases now pending in Europe, growing out of the seizure of property alleged to have belonged to the rebel Government.

The Governor of North Carolina has sent a special message to the Legislature, announcing the success of the Commission to Washington, in procuring the abrogation of Gen. SICKLES' order prohibiting infliction of corporal punishment by the Courts of the State.

The Governor of South Carolina sent a message to the Legislature on the 21st, vetoing the bill chartering a new bank of the State, which was sustained by a very large vote. On the same day the Senate unanimously rejected the Constitutional Amendment.

In the South Carolina House of Representatives, the Insolvent Debtors' Bill has been so framed as to secure a homestead of one hundred acres, with the house attached thereto, and in that form it has passed.

The Government sheds at Brazos, Texas, have been taken down and removed to Brownsville, where they will be turned into Winter quarters for the troops in that locality.

Mr. HENRY, cattle dealer, was robbed on the sleeping-car between Ontario and Suspension Bridge, on Saturday, of his pocket-book, containing $12,000 in greenbacks and $3,000 in Canada bills.

At Waterford, R. I., all the woolen mills, comprising some forty-six sets of machinery, are running half time, shutting their gates at 1 in the afternoon.

The unexecuted portion of a sentence of a naval general court-martial in the case of Captain RICHARD W. MEADE has been remitted, and he is placed on waiting orders.

Some of the pioneer emigrants to Brazil have returned to Texas, declaring that their own homes, after all, were the best for them.

The Congregational Church in North Glastonbury, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning.

A temperance revival is in progress at Poughkeepsie and vicinity. Over 2,000 persons have signed the pledge since September.

LOCAL NEWS.

The trial of an action of some interest was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Mr. Justice BALCOM. The plaintiffs, HENRY A. WILMERDING and others, doing business in this City as auctioneers, under the firm name of WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO., allege that the defendants, ADOLPH LEWIN, SIEGMUND SIMON and ISAAC BERNSTEIN, conspired together to defraud them out of about $4,000 in the Spring of 1865. The trial will be resumed on Wednesday.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A number of resolutions to increase the salaries of various clerks and officials, and to appoint eight additional clerks in the Surrogate's Office, were referred. The report of the Special Committee on Banks and Insurance Offices, in favor of the return of certain taxes on United States stock collected in error, was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

A verdict of $2,800 has just been obtained against the Second-avenue Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, for the negligence of a conductor. The action was brought by a widow to recover the sum of $5,000, under the provisions of the statute of this State, for injuries which resulted in the death of her husband.

During the year 1866, the number of cases brought up in the various Courts on writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* was 205, of which 60 were discharged, 70 remanded, 45 disposition unknown, 30 bailed. The City Judge heard 100, the Recorder 19, Supreme Court 57, Common Pleas 22, Oyer and Terminer 3, Superior Court 2, General Sessions 2.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, and concurred in the resolution ordering the immediate removal of the sheds on the Battery. Adjourned to Thursday next.

In the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, a report in favor of granting permission to run an elevated railroad, fifteen feet above the grade of the street, was discussed and laid over.

A preliminary meeting of the members of Assembly from this City and Brooklyn was held at the Astor House yesterday.

The new Street Commissioner, Mr. GEORGE W. MCLEAN, yesterday took the oath of office, and filed his bonds.

The street lamps in the City of Brooklyn are to be lighted every night and all night long after the 1st of January next.

J. C. DE FIGANIERE E MORAO, Minister from Portugal to this country, died in Brooklyn yesterday, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

The Supreme Court has settled the decree in the case of HARRIET E. CHRISTY et al. *vs.* PARIS G. CLARK et al.

The Board of Aldermen could not obtain a quorum yesterday.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise yesterday were quite insignificant as a rule. Prices did not vary much. The freight engagements were light.

The prices of beef cattle are again declining. Yesterday transactions were dull. The receipts of cattle exceeded the demand at the National Drove-yards. A very small number of extras were reported as sold at 20c. ℔ lb., net weight. Most cattle brokers and drovers acknowledged that beef was fully 1c. ℔ lb. lower than it was one week ago. Sales were slow at 16c.@17c. ℔ lb. for the best lots of bullocks. A very few were sold at 18c., net weight. In many instances the decline from the figures of last week seemed to be nearly 1½c. ℔ lb. on beeves of fair quality. There is no improvement in the demand for milch cows. Trade is dull and prices low. There is still an active demand for fat calves. Receipts are light, and prices for the best are 13c.@14c. ℔ lb., live weight. The arrivals of sheep exceed the requirements of the trade. Sales are slow and prices easy. Choice lots of fat sheep were sold yesterday for 6c. ℔ lb., live weight. Fat lambs, 7c.@8c., live weight. The receipts of swine are heavy, sales slow, and prices down to 5¾c.@6½c. ℔ lb., live weight, for the best hogs. Yesterday there were 8,000 in the yards not sold.

NO EVENING EDITION.

The Evening Edition of THE TIMES *will be suspended to-day. To-morrow (Dec. 26) both morning and evening editions will appear, as usual.*

POLITICAL FASHIONS.—An odd story comes from Nijni-Novgorod, a province of Russia. There exists, it appears, a secret society in that province who call themselves Nihilists. They are the exponents of very heretical ideas upon many social and political matters, and particularly heretical as regards the benefits conferred upon the world by a despotic form of Government. Unlike most political societies, the female members have a peculiar style of dress, short hair, round hats and blue spectacles being its chief distinguishing characteristics. Of course this dress distinction was all very well, and in some sort useful to the Russian police, but there came to be a rage among ladies who are not Nihilists for imitating the costume of the latter and so circular chapeaux, crops and cerulean barnacles became common to the crowd and offensive to the authorities. So the Governor, Gen. OGAREFF, has interposed, and told the offending fair ones that they must not do it any more. If they persist they will be escorted to the Bureau; if they will not stop then they are to be threatened with all sorts of dreadful things, and if they still are obdurate—well, imagination fails to realize the dread resource. Now, certain English papers think this despotism absurd! The General is right. He, or his Imperial master, no matter which, shows his good taste. That the gentle sex should wear round hats is not so bad, but that they should shear their tresses is outrageous, and that they should [illegible] dark spectacles [illegible]. So [illegible] General, [illegible] if you let the dear creatures disguise themselves any longer you ought to be sent to Siberia for the whole term of your natural life.

Christmas Day.

If a new Rip Van Winkle were this morning to awake from his century of slumber, and find, with dismay, that all the landmarks of his youth had been removed and nearly all its customs changed, he would with thankfulness exclaim: "At least there is left Christmas Day!" And the world in general, which in most matters is pretty wide awake, and seldom goes to sleep even for a day, is sometimes glad to open the eyes of its moral vision to the fact that there is "once a year" a day dedicated to the amenities of life and mutual good will. It is good that busy humanity celebrates its Christmas Day, and can forget, though but for a few short hours, much that has vexed it, much that has elevated it in its own esteem, but also much that has reminded it of what a poor, fallible creature man is. It is good that the festivities of the season have nothing to do with politics or wars, but are sacred to the affections and to the commemoration of the birth of One who taught that the greatest wisdom was possessed by those who love their neighbor as themselves.

To-day as the sunlight proceeds upon its travel, it lights up one long festival around the world. In far-off places where the name of Christmas is unknown, the lonely traveler remembers it, and blesses those he left behind; upon the stormy sea the sailor with many a reminiscence of the past and eager hopes of coming into port, pledges his messmates and his friends; in half settled regions, where yet cities are but names, and streets but lines upon a plan, many a log hut is filled with cheerfulness and love; in crowded towns the warehouse is shut and the churches open, while at evening the passer by the miles of houses' hears from them the merry laugh and song, or sees the flitting shadows of dancers upon the blind. Truly a happy time, but not a happy time for those who do not accept the great lesson which the Christmas festival was designed to teach. The day is peculiarly that of mutual charity and peace-making. It means something more than eating and drinking and making merry. The influence it should exercise goes beyond the home or the city; it should prevail over all the affairs of public and of private life. For we have a large debt of gratitude as a people which it behooves us to discharge. We have passed through dangers such as have proved the destruction of many nations. Compare, even bearing in mind the still existing difficulties which follow our war, as are followed all, but especially civil wars, our position with that of some other nationalities. There are perils menacing some of them which do not menace us, and in regard to material prosperity we are largely favored. With our merriment thankfulness must be combined, if we are to do justice to this Christmas Day. As with thankfulness so must good resolutions be included, in the proper celebration of our festivities. What these resolutions are to be none need be told, and once taken we shall all be the happier for them. The healing of the national wounds, the tempering of justice with mercy, the recognition of the law of human kindness in regard to national questions, and the wise example which shall purify and elevate the character of those around us in matters of social life, are duties whose urgency is suggested by every association connected with the day.

How much is done already, let the many deeds of charity done around us suggest. Not a public refuge among us but has its bounteous table, not even a prison where the erring are not reminded by benevolence of how many care for their welfare. But there is no need to speak of these. The day is one for the exercise of generosity in all things, and no less in the sacrifice of prejudices and enmities than in gifts of money or goods. The day is one whose spirit should extend through all the year and into all our affairs. That it may so extend is the earnest hope of all good men and women. We are happy in the belief that it will so extend, and that among the good feelings that will attend the thousands of festive gatherings to-day, bright Hope will hold a conspicuous place. And so a merry Christmas to all our readers, and to all who are not our readers. If they are as happy as we would have them, they will be happy indeed, for our wishes are for every blessing upon their heads.

The Kentucky Democracy.

A letter published by the ex-Rebel General, WM. PRESTON, to the editor of a Kentucky journal, throw light upon the spirit and membership of the Democratic Party in that State. PRESTON is put forward as the next candidate for the office of Governor, and his epistle relates to the course of the Convention to be held in February, when his pretensions will come up for consideration. The letter is, then, the testimony of a competent witness, and its statements as to the composition and policy of the party are a sufficient answer to the professions and protestations of Democratic organs in other States.

The ingenuous PRESTON does not attempt to disguise the pro-rebel character of the Kentucky Democracy. "Without doubt," he says, "after the close of the war, the Southern element was the most energetic power in reviving the exanimate Democracy of the State." As a loyal organization in that region the party had ceased to exist. It was "exanimate," and the "Southern element" alone revived it. These men, the ex-General tells us, controlled the State Convention of last May; and though returned rebels were not then nominated for office, the exclusion was a "mere temporary policy," to be employed "until the Democracy could be reorganized, and a campaign could test" their strength. The result is known, but there can be no harm in placing on record PRESTON's version of it:

> "In the local elections, returned Confederates were not received as pardoned criminals or traitors on probation, but they were everywhere nominated and overwhelmingly elected. The people were less politic or distrustful than the Convention, and with generous ardor welcomed back to their hearts and honors the brave men who had stood by a noble but unfortunate cause, and had been tried in the furnace of confiscation and fiery ordeal of battle."

Here is the story in few words: In the local elections, "returned Confederates" were everywhere nominated as the Democratic candidates, and as such were "overwhelmingly elected." Hence the inference of the ex-General that the Democracy of the May Convention [illegible] are to be [illegible] that the Democracy may show their colors in the next contest without fear or reservation.

The fact as stated by PRESTON is in direct opposition to the representations made at the time by the *World* and other Northern exponents of the Democratic faith. In this neighborhood, the pretence was that the party in Kentucky, and everywhere, were loyal to the Union and the Government. In Kentucky the same deception was not practiced. Men were nominated and elected because of their disloyalty; and, since it is evident that the rebel element controls the party, PRESTON reasonably insists that it shall cast off disguise and fight the Southern battle on the old ground.

What better illustration could be desired of the insincerity of the Democracy on the Union issue, and the hollowness and hypocrisy of the compact entered into with Conservative Republicans? One JOHN P. THOMPSON, who urges his own claims for the office of State Treasurer, publicly states that in the Kentucky Convention spoken of by PRESTON, an agreement was entered into between the Southern element and certain Conservatives whose coöperation was deemed essential to success. The election of rebel candidates for local offices has satisfied the Democracy that they can dispense with Conservative coöperation; and THOMPSON, following in the wake of PRESTON, insists that there shall be no more bargains to the detriment of the returned Confederates. That is to say, the Conservatives who trusted the Democracy are to be punished for their credulity by being thrown overboard, that the Democrats may appropriate to their own use all available offices.

So much for the Unionism, and so much for the good faith of the Kentucky Democracy!

The Contest Between the Importers and the Custom-House.

We published day before yesterday a full report of the case of BENKARD *vs.* SCHELL, recently tried in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge SMALLEY. The case is one of great interest to all importers, bearing, as it does, upon a controversy which has been going on for some time between the importers and the Custom-house as to the refunding of duties illegally exacted. So great have been the difficulties under which the importers labored that a few months ago a large number of them united in a remonstrance to the Secretary of the Treasury against the course pursued at the Custom-house.

Our readers may know that there are many suits pending in the United States Courts against various Collectors, brought by importers to recover back duties which they allege have been illegally exacted of them by the Collectors. These suits run in classes, there being sometimes hundreds of suits involving the same question; and it was for many years the practice in them for one suit to be tried, in which the questions of law would be settled for that class of cases, leaving for the other cases—if it was decided in favor of the plaintiff—only a question of amount. This question was, under this practice, disposed of by taking verdicts for the plaintiff, the amount to be adjusted at the Custom-house; and then some clerk at the Custom-house would go over the cases and fix upon the amounts in each. This was the practice for years. But some years since complaints began to be made against the system. Some classes of cases were found to make no progress after the Custom-house had been directed to make up the amounts. The amounts were not made up, and as the Custom-house was not under the control of the Court, nothing could be done to hurry them. One lawyer, finding that his cases were all in this predicament, at last made application to the Court, and Judge SMALLEY, on hearing the facts, revoked the orders directing the Custom-house to make up the amounts and referred it to the Clerk of the Court to do it. Subsequently similar orders were made by Judge NELSON. A Committee of Congress, investigating Custom-house matters, were led to suppose that this action was to be attributed to Judge NELSON alone, and to some improper motive on his part; and they took occasion to reflect upon the Judge for this action of his, whereupon the Judge revoked all the orders he had made referring matters to the Clerk. This left matters at a dead lock, and for nearly two years not a case of this kind has been disposed of until the present one. In the course of this trial Judge SMALLEY, as will be seen, took occasion to give his views very clearly as to the past practive and present difficulties of cases of the kind, and declared that there was no way to dispose of them but by a reference to the Clerk. He assumed entirely the responsibility of the former references to the Clerk, and announced that he should order such references in every case, and gave, as we think our readers will all admit, good and sufficient reasons for so doing. If after this the important cases do not make progress, it will be pretty clearly their own fault.

It was not on this ground alone, however, that the importers thought they had cause of complaint against the Government authorities, and we think this case will show that their complaints were well founded. The District Attorney, acting under instructions from the Treasury Department, raised every question that could be raised. He declined to consent to a rate of determining costs and charges which had been used by consent of the Government for years; he raised the statute of limitations and pressed the question of prospective protests, decided against the Government as long ago as 1850 by the Supreme Court; the question of inland freight, as to which the Department has held a uniform rule the other way since 1856, and the question of the necessity of an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, in the face of a letter from the Secretary to the plaintiffs, telling them that an appeal was not required. All these points he raised because he was instructed so to do, and it was his duty to obey orders.

But the question arises: Why should the Department give such instructions? Why should the Custom-house throw obstacles in the way of the merchants in their efforts to recover back duties illegally exacted? Ought the Government to attempt anything beyond securing a fair determination of legal questions? Ought it not to be bound by the agreements of its officers? It seems to us that the Government, while it should be strict in the enforcement of the law, should not be technical or unfair, and that to raise difficulties for the sake of hindrance, to bring up again and again questions which have been determined, is a course of action unworthy of the Government and [illegible] to those who have to deal with it.

The Marble in the New Court-House—A Very Rich Quarry.

Much has been said and written in reference to the splendid rewards of modern enterprise. Regions rich in gold, silver, coal and oil, have in their turn furnished signal instances where petty ventures have yielded magnificent returns, suddenly transforming penniless speculators into princely capitalists. The Eastern States have not been so fortunate as their Western sisters in the development of mineral wealth. New-England being planted on vulgar rocks which are not enriched by the precious metals, but these plain rocks appear, in one instance at least, to have furnished a fortune as dazzling as any recorded in the history of Pike's Peak or Oil City. This instance, illustrating a great success resulting from an insignificant investment of New-York capital in Massachusetts soil, under the auspices of the very able financiers who compose the Board of Supervisors of this county, we propose to ventilate in the present article.

The building now in process of erection on the rear of the City-Hall Park, known as the new Court-house, has attracted a large measure of public attention, and has recently received the particular attention of the Citizen's Association. In the course of their investigations, the Association have inquired into the method of supplying the marble of which the exterior of the building is constructed, and have elicited the following details:

1. The Board of Supervisors, on the 16th of September, 1861, took possession of the ground, and resolved that the structure should be of marble.

2. On the 23d day of the same month, one of the Supervisors purchased for the sum of $1,250, the exclusive privilege of taking marble from a quarry in the town of Sheffield, Massachusetts, as appears by the records of Berkshire County.

3. On the 24th day of October, following, the Board of Supervisors contracted with said quarry for a supply of marble for the basement of the building, but before any of the material was delivered the work was taken from the Supervisors and placed in the hands of a Commission of which WILSON G. HUNT was Chairman.

4. The new Commissioners advertised for proposals for furnishing the marble in rough for the building, and received twelve bids, the lowest two of which were those of Messrs. LEARNED, BEALS & DIXON at $125,000, and of Mr. JOHN PETTIGREW at $158,080, both of which were accompanied with unquestionable sureties. Before the contract was awarded, however, a controversy arose between the Supervisors and the Commissioners, which caused a suspension of the work for a year, and finally resulted in favor of the Supervisors, who regained possession of the job, and immediately made a contract with the Sheffield Quarry to supply the marble at certain stipulated prices per foot, and not for one aggregate sum for the whole job as other contractors had proposed to do. As soon as the contract was executed the Supervisor, who was principally interested, removed to the quarry, and since then has made it his principal place of residence.

5. On the 21st of May, 1964, the records show that the same parties purchased the fee of the quarry for $3,080, making the total amount invested $4,330.

6. The Comptroller's books show that up to the present time $420,000 has been paid for the rough marble which has been used in the New Court-house, with a quantity still to be delivered, which will cost, under the present system, at least $100,000 more. Let it be remembered that this is the cost of material which was offered by a responsible party for $125,000.

7. The following announcement of the recent sale of this very lucrative quarry appeared in the *Journal of Commerce* of the 5th inst.:

> "What is known as the Briggs Marble Quarry, in Sheffield, Mass., was sold last week by HENRY R. MCMURRAY, of New-York, to the Housatonic Marble Company, including about two hundred acres of land in the western part of Sheffield, for the princely sum of $800,000. The deed was adorned with $300 worth of stamps."

Now we submit that wealth of such enomous magnitude, realized from an investment of $4,330, rivals the most brilliant operations of California or Colorado. The lucky Supervisors who have achieved this extraordinary financial success may be congratulated upon their good luck, but if the new Company base their expectations of future dividends upon the past profits of the quarry, we venture to predict that the Legislature of this State, which is about to assemble, will cause their anticipations to be cruelly disappointed. Almost all things are possible with the corruptionists of our City, but we cannot believe in the possibility of the continued existence of the Board of Supervisors under the crushing load of obloquy which the developments of every day are heaping upon it.

AN OPINION FROM A HIGH QUARTER.—Gen. BUTLER said a few days ago at Providence, that grand politics, by which he meant impeachments and so forth, are as imperative in times of peace as grand tactics are in times of war. This sounds very wise—only, what does the gallant General mean by grand tactics? Because the only grand tactical operations which he ever inaugurated were those of Dutch Gap, wherein he only succeeded in making a useless gigantic ditch; Bermuda Hundred, where he succeeded in bottling himself; and Fort Fisher, where he wasted an immense quantity of Uncle Sam's gunpowder in making himself ridiculous.

Death of the Portuguese Minister.

His Excellency the Commander J. C. DE FIGANIERE E MORAO, Minister Plenipotentiary from Portugal, died at 1 A. M. on Monday, at his son's residence, in Brooklyn. Mr. DE FIGANIERE was a native of Lisbon, and was 68 years of age. He has been many years in the United States, his first official position having been as Consul at Norfolk. He was Chargé d'Affaires at Washington at the time of Don MIGUEL's usurpation, under whom he refused to serve. After the fall of Don MIGUEL, Mr. DE FIGANIERE was reappointed, and has ever since represented his native country, his rank for many years having been that of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. By virtue of seniority, he has for a long time been Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. Many important questions have arisen during his term of office between this Government and that of Portugal, and he has conducted his share of the negotiations with great zeal, fidelity and ability. He has resided for some years on a farm near Charlestown, Md., only going to Washington on visits of business or State ceremony. An illness which seized him last Autumn has detained him in Brooklyn ever since. In his social relations, Mr. DE FIGANIERE was everything that the true gentleman should be. His career, both professional and private, has been thoroughly honorable, and he leaves to his sorrowing family a record that they can review with pride and affection. The funeral services of the deceased gentleman will take place in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday morning. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment, in the family burial lot at Laurel Hill.

The Paris Universal Exposition of 1867.

The wayfarer through that tidy and cheerful thoroughfare known as West-street may, by turning his eyes toward Pier No. 6, discover a vessel. There is nothing, perhaps, extraordinary in this, inasmuch as the river flows past there. By plunging recklessly into the mud and reaching the vessel's side, he will further discover that it is named the *Mercury*. All occasion for mystery will then have disappeared, and the interesting fact stand revealed that the *Mercury* is the second and last vessel to be dispatched by our Government to the French Exposition. It belongs to the regular packet line of Messrs. BOYD & HINCKEN, and will be completely laden with American goods for the grand show. Here, then, we have the last opportunity of contributing to the final cargo; of administering, as it were, the ultimate spadeful to that industrial mound which will shortly be raised in Paris. The time is and has been short, and in view of that fact it has been a matter of regret that sailing vessels have been selected for the purposes of transportation instead of steamers. The smallness of the appropriation made by Congress rendered the selection imperative. Those who can afford it may enjoy the luxury of sending by a more expeditious and certain route. In the meantime we wish the *Mercury* good cheer. If anything should happen to her, there will be a terrible gap in the American Department of the Exposition.

After all, it is surprising that so much has been done with the scanty means at the disposition of the Commission. All that the agency requires is that goods may be delivered free of expense in New-York, after which the Government pays the expenses of freight and carriage to Paris and back again. Particular care should be taken by those who yet intend sending, to forward with their packages to the United States agent, Mr. J. C. DERBY, all necessary shipping receipts, and a detailed list of the contents of each box or package. It is furthermore suggested that the boxes should be put together with screws so that they may be taken apart without injury, stored during the time of exhibition, and be ready for use again after the same is closed, when every article will be delivered to the owner or his order.

THE OPENING

will undoubtedly take place on the 1st of April, and the exhibition as certainly close on the 1st of October. The building in the Champs de Mars progresses raddily toward completion. Many of the external works—for the wonders of the Exposition are not confined to the interior of the edifice—are all but finished. With an unlimited labor mrrket almost any degree of expedition can be used.

THE AWARDS.

There is much uncertainty concerning the method of making the awards. Very little has been made known on the subject. Will there be prizes for all, or prizes for countries, or only a single prize for each class obtained in general competition with all comers? The question is a grave one, and perhaps it is as well that it should not be definitely settled in advance. Every one will suppose that he can obtain the leading premium, and in this happy frame of mind will do his best. We are able, however, to state briefly the plan of operations to be adopted by the jurors. It is curious enough in its way, and seems unnecessarily hurried. Between the 1st and 14th of April each class jury of groups 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 will examine the products and class the exhibitors deserving prizes without distinction of nationalities. The omitted groups are, 1, works of art; 7, food, fresh or preserved, in various stages of preparation; 8, animals and specimens of agricultural establishments; and 9, live products and specimens of horticultural establishments. The classification being completed within the first fourteen days of the opening of the Exhibition, the reports thus made will form the basis on which the awards are to be made. The time allowed, Mr. BECKWITH says, appears at first sight short, but there will be 68 separate juries, which is one jury on each class in the seven groups, and they will work separately and simultaneously. The labor being thus divided, it is expected that the time will be ample.

THE PRIZES.

The sum of eight hundred thousand francs has been appropriated for prizes. It will be distributed in money, and in gold and silver medals, the latter being alike, except in value. The International Jury, which will distribute these prizes on the first of July, is composed of six hundred members. The rewards themselves are specifically mentioned for each group, but whether that group means a nation or the world we have not yet been able to discover.

THE GROUPS.

There are, it will be seen, 10 groups, subdivied into 95 classes. We are glad to hear that America will be fairly represented in all of them. The space has been entirely taken up, and the difficulty now is to weed out the least meritorious productions, and prevent as much as possible needless repetitions of the same article. The task is by no means a grateful one, and has been found especially disagreeable in group six, which contains the instruments and processes of common arts. The demand for space here was far beyond the power of the Commission to supply—especially as much of the machinery required steam power. It was unnecessary, too, to exhibit a specimen of every man's plow or reaper in the country. The disappointed will, of course, grumble, but the show will benefit by the selection that has been made. The labor-saving machinery of America invites the attention not only of mechanics, but of every thoughtful person capable of appreciating the ingenuity of the human mind. So fine a display has never before been made. Group six, which includes twenty classes, will be the fullest and best represented in the American Department. Group two, musical instruments, &c., will also be a full and creditable display of one of the greatest industries of the country. Group one is devoted to the fine arts, and here again America will command attention. There was danger that none but the worst works would be sent. Applications for space poured in from all parts of the country, and generally from people whose names were wholly unknown to fame. Many reasons conspired to prevent our leading artists from moving in the matter. Finally, a committee of gentlemen undertook the task of making a collection. They have worked with industry and devotion. More than this, they have guaranteed to raise a sufficient fund to pay the necessary and peculiar expenses of shipping and insuring costly pictures if the Government fails to do so. The best American works from the best private galleries and studios have been cheerfully placed at their disposition. A collection of the highest character will in consequence be exhibited, instead of the crudities of unknown hands.

Where the Exhibition is likely to be defective is in group four—garments, tissues for clothing, and other articles of wearing apparel. Our manufacturers are prudently cautious of competing with Europe in these particulars. There will, however, be an exhibition of garments of a very novel kind, and of thorough and complete American origin. Brief in their nature and brilliant in their color, they will, we doubt not, attract universal attention. They will be exhibited on the backs of the wearers, so that the fit may be appreciated. In short, a company of American Indians, in their war paint and other simple articles of clothing, will be contributed by Mr. ROWLAND, Indian Agent and Commissioner from Minnesota, Nebraska, Montana and Idaho. Mr. BECKWITH, the United States Commissioner-General in Paris, was most urgent on the subject of sending a collection of North American Indians, and mainly through his exertions space was obtained in the grounds of the Exposition for the erection of wigwams. The tribes represented are the Sioux, the Dakota, and the Chippewa. They will, together, number fifty persons, male and female, adult and juvenile. Mr. ROWLAND's position enables him to pick out only those who are genuine types of their race. He will make a selection of all the implements of peace and war used by the children of the forest, and in the grounds of the Exposition they will illustrate the uses to which they are put. It may be doubted if such a numerous and authentic collection of aborigines has ever before been seen in Europe. The red man disappears so rapidly before the footsteps of his white brother that it may also be questioned if a similar collection can ever again be made.

After illustrating the manners and customs of the wild North American, it is nothing but proper that the Commissioners should do something for the tame one. In the garden we shall see BIG THUNDER enjoying himself according to the notions of his kind, and a few steps off we may find a New-York Alderman doing precisely the same thing, for permission has been obtained, it must be understood, to establish an American restaurant and drinking saloon. It will be fitted up in the regular American style and divided into three departments—namely, a restaurant proper, a bar with tobacco and cigars, and a fountain for soda and mineral waters. In order to make the affair as national as possible, all the articles used will be of American production—not merely in the articles of food, but in the apparatus with which they are dressed. An exception will, perhaps, be made in favor of French wines and spirits, although even here the restaurant can to a great extent be made self-sustaining. There could be no better place for exhibiting our home-made wines. The Imperial Commission, indeed, encourages the idea of putting in use, so far as practical, those articles offered for exhibition which require the test of the palate before their excellence can be judged. The proprietors of the restaurant are G. D. DOWS, of Boston, ADOLPHUS CLARK, of Philadelphia, and A. VAN WINKLE, of Newark, N. J. It is not stated whether these gentlemen have received permission to introduce Bourbon whisky into the realms of the Emperor.

The French Exposition—Extension of Space in Group No. 6—Important to Agriculturists.

The following important communications have just been received by Mr. DERBY:

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 7, 1866.

J. C. Derby, Esq., United States Agent, &c.:

DEAR SIR: The Committee charged with the Exhibition on the Isle de Billancourt have recently given extension to the original plan, and now admit to the competition not only those whose products have been accepted on the Champs de Mars, but those also who have been excluded for want of room, provided such applications are made in due form by the 15th of January.

I inclose the documents received last evening relating to this subject.

You will observe that there will be many establishments on the island of different sorts, chiefly connected with agriculture. * * * *

There is now an opportunity for the agricultural machines, &c., which have been excluded for want of room, from the Champ de Mars to come forward, but this must be done on their own account, and at their own expense.

The funds at our disposal will not admit of this extension of the works, and we cannot undertake to defray the expenses.

But if any of our producers send me their applications in time and engage in conformity with the terms of inclosed documents to pay expenses, I will present their applications, and secure the room they may require, which will enable them to exhibit their products and to compete for the prizes, and their products will be judged by the same juries as those in the Champ de Mars.

Some of the minor details and regulations are not yet completed, but the Committee is constantly occupied with it, and will soon finish the work.

You have mentioned that some of our producers would rather pay their own expenses than be excluded, and those who are interested in this department have now the opportunity, which I trust they will improve.

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Your obedient servant,
(Signed) N. M. BECKWITH,
United States Commissioner-General.

Universal Exposition, 1867, to be Held at Paris.

CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION.

Second Notice Referring to the Exhibition of Implements and Processes of Agriculture, to be held on the Experimental Grounds at Billancourt Island.

The purpose of the Imperial Commission in issuing the present circular, is to inform the public interested in agricultural pursuits of the work already done at Billancourt; to answer the inquiries made for information, and, finally, to state what development the Imperial Commission expects to give to this annexed part of the Universal Exposition.

I.—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WORK.

In a previous notice the Imperial Commission has explained the thought that suggested the formation of an experimental ground for agricultural trials, viz.:

"In order to show in full activity, during the whole time of the Exposition, the implements usually employed in the field and on the farm, the methods of production, in condition as near as possible to reality, so as to inculcate in the public mind useful notions upon the practical labors of the farmer, and upon the objects which could not find, in the palace, a suitable field for display."

The most part of the agriculturists understood perfectly that the establishment of an experimental ground, would be for them the most advantageous medium by which they could acquaint the public with the merit of their apparatus, and at the same time improve themselves on that subject, in making comparative studies; therefore a great number of exhibitors have already forwarded their applications, and the Imperial Commission has immediately provided for their installation.

Some distinguished agriculturists have already established upon the grounds types of cultivation destined to show their methods, illustration for laying out, to obtain rotation of crops, and the mechanical means in use to supply the want of farm hands, which to-day is very inadequate, and the necessity so generally felt.

Some directors of special industries have applied for the privilege of establishing agricultural factories which would operate during the Exposition; space has been allotted to them for the manufacture of alcohol, fecula, bread, butter, cheese, the preparation of flax and hemp, of manure, charcoal, linen washing, &c., &c.

Horticulturists, arboriculturists and kitchen stuff gardeners have obtained space to establish specimens of their products, resulting from the most approved methods. Some extensive builders, finally, have asked to be allowed to install complete workshops, in full operation, for the manufacture of agricultural implements. They intend to make daily experiments, to show the utility of their machines, in the most self-evident manner possible.

To sum up, the Exposition at Billancourt has excited everywhere in the public mind lively sympathies and feelings of great interest. The exhibitor will find there the publicity he needs, and the agriculturist is certain to find good implements, which he will purchase after having seen and tested them himself, according to his wants and judgment.

II.—ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Several foreign Commissioners and a great number of exhibitors have asked some explanations concerning the first notice, which had principally been made in a general point of view. The Imperial Commission intends specially to answer the following questions:

1. What are the conditions for admission?
2. What surface will be allotted to the exhibitors to try their machines?
3. What will be the system adopted for awarding premiums?
4. What will be the expenses to be incurred by the exhibitors?

1st. The experimental ground at Billancourt Island connected with the Universal Exposition in 1867 has been formed in order to make it complete, therefore, the exhibitors already admitted in the Champ de Mars will have the right of being also admitted on the Island of Billancourt, provided that they will send their application within the prescribed time. In regard to those who have not applied, or have not been accepted, owing to the want of space in the Champ de Mars, their request will have to be submitted to the Advisory Committee, which will decide and report upon it.

All the applications must be sent previous to Jan. 15, 1867, to the Counselor of State, Commissioner-General, at the Palace of Industry at Paris.

The foreign exhibitors must forward their applications to the Commissioners of their respective countries, who in their turn will transmit them to the Counselor of State, Commissioner-General, at Paris.

The Advisory Committee will send to the exhibitors, before informing them of their admission by the Imperial Commission, a printed document, upon which they will give the plan of installation, pledge themselves to meet the expenses they may have incurred, and to conform faithfully with the regulations of the Exposition.

2. The Exhibitors will find on the Isle of Billancourt, all the necessary space for their installations, and daily experiments; still, owing to the fact that the whole surface of the Island does not allow experiments on a large scale, especially with agricultural machines, such as steam-plows, and reapers, which require a considerable extent of ground to work advantageously, the Imperial Commission has been obliged to meet this emergency to make some arrange-

...ments with some extensive agriculturists, near Paris, who will let their lands for that purpose. The Imperial Commission is therefore able, in a measure, now, to guarantee to the exhibitors the required space for these experiments. It will also take the necessary steps, in order that the date for the competition may be fixed, in the shortest delay possible.

3. The implements and cattle exhibited at Billancourt will compete with those admitted in the Champ de Mars, and will be entitled to the same awards and be examined by the same jury.

4. The space allotted for each installation and all the ground of the experimental field are granted free to the exhibitors; should these require sheds, they will have to pay a reimbursement of 10 francs ($2) per superficial metre during the whole time of the Exposition, (this sum does not include the expenses of installation, which are to be at the charge of the exhibitors,) if, on the contrary, the exhibitors prefer to erect the sheds at their own expense, the space will be allotted gratuitously, with the condition, however, of having their plans approved by the Committee.

The expenditures for making the experiments to be incurred by the exhibitors will consist in the supply of raw materials necessary for the working of the machine—such, for instance, as coal and motive power by either steam or animals. The exhibitors will be able to obtain the above themselves or by applying to the contractor of the Imperial Commission, who will sell them according to an approved tariff.

III.—COMPETITION FOR CATTLE.

The object of the Exhibition at Billancourt, not being only for the purpose of making experiments with agricultural implements, but also to afford every facility to the numerous exhibitors not admitted in the Champ de Mars to show their machines, it was deemed proper that the Imperial Commission should bear in mind the interests of the cattle-breeders as much as it has done for the manufacturers of agricultural machines. To satisfy the claims of every interest, the Imperial Commission has directed the Committee at Billancourt to study the organization of the competition for cattle. Beside the medals, honorable mention and diplomas already destined for the owners of the animals exhibited in the Champ de Mars, with which those at Billancourt will be entitled to compete; a sum of 60,000 francs ($12,000) has been voted by the Imperial Commission to increase the number of premiums, which will be added to the above mentioned rewards. The programme of these cattle competitions, will shortly be published in a special notice, and with it, the series of documents relating to the agricultural section of the Universal Exposition will be complete.

DUCLOS, President,
LE PLAY, (ALBERT) Secretary,
BORIE,
DECAUVILLE,
PLUCHET,
TROUSSEAU,
Members of the Advisory Committee.

CALIFORNIA.

More About The Mines—Nevada and Its Golden Foundation—On the Way Again—Foraging for Supper—A Night Attack—Summit City—Interesting Story of a Pioneer—Fourteen Feet Under Snow.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1866.

After leaving Grass Valley, described in my last, I paid a flying visit to the thriving little city of Nevada. The mines here are similar in their character to those of Grass Valley, and a description of them would simply be a repetition of my former letter. The citizens have gone crazy over the discovery that their city is probably built over gold mines. The Italian mine, which is located in the centre of the town, and under the principal street, is now being successfully worked, the yield being very large. Preparations are being rapidly made to open mines in other parts of the city, and there is a fair prospect that in a year or two the entire city will be undermined. The people seem to be willing that the city should be leveled to the ground in order that they may put a little more gold into their pockets. I should not be surprised if in two or three years we should find the city transferred to another part of the valley, and its present site occupied by quartz mills and miners' huts. In 1862 the entire city was destroyed by fire; not a single building was left to tell the sad story of destruction; but with that restless, impulsive spirit with which the entire Yankee nation seems to be endowed, the citizens went to work, and in a short time, as if by magic, a larger and handsomer city appeared upon the ruins of the old one. The city boasts of two or three enterprising little newspapers, which would be quite readable were not their columns daily filled with loud praises of the superior advantages which Nevada possesses over all the rest of creation, and their little neighbor, Grass Valley, in particular.

The day after our arrival, having secured our horses and made such other arrangements as were necessary for a trip across the mountains, our party started for Summit City, which is about forty miles from Nevada. I made about thirty-two miles the first day, which, considering the roughness of the roads, was pretty good time. We made our camp on a rising piece of ground overlooking Flint's Ranch. We staked our horses, and, while one of the party built a fire and made the coffee, Dr. B., a young medico, who has just graduated from the army, and myself started out to see what we could forage in the way of fresh meat. The doctor's education in the army had been a thorough one, and he was as well qualified to wring the neck of a poor hapless hen without her creating a disturbance, as he was to amputate a leg. After some consultation as to the policy of making a direct attack, or coming a flank movement on the hen-roost, it was decided that the doctor was to make the attack, trusting to his mother wit as to the best means of accomplishing his object, while we were to act as picket and warn him of any approaching danger. Our duty seemed superfluous, for the night was dark as pitch. After waiting for about twenty minutes we heard a low whistle near us which we answered, and in a moment the doctor appeared with three fat pullets, and we returned to camp in high glee, and soon had a supper that would have carried joy to the heart of any soldier boy. After supper one of the party was placed on guard and the rest rolled themselves up in their blankets and were soon fast asleep.

About 1 o'clock the guard gave the alarm that a party of men were approaching the camp. In a moment every man was wide awake and with their guns cocked waited for the enemy. When within speaking distance our sentinel ordered them to stop, and asked them what they wanted. The challenge was answered by a bullet which came whistling over our heads. We fired into the party and must have done good execution, for one of them set up a most unearthly howl. After firing we rose and made a charge upon the party, who finding that we were ready for them, beat a rapid retreat. It was too dark to see how many there were, but large or small, they must have been pretty badly demoralized, for they did not attempt to molest us again that night. The mountains are full of these "road agents," and it is unsafe to travel except in large parties. Two or three days before we passed over the road, two or three luckless travelers who attempted to find their way to Summit City alone, were attacked and murdered by these robbers.

We broke camp the next morning at daylight, and finding the road too rough for our horses we left them at the ranch and footed it over to Summit City. The trail was stony and rough, and it was the hardest eight miles' march that we ever made, and right glad were we when we reached the end of our journey.

Summit City, or Meadow Lake, as it is now generally called, is situated on a small plateau about three-quarters of a mile long and half-a-mile wide, and will make a very pretty and romantic mountain city. One of the greatest draw-backs are the dreadfully severe Winters. The snow falls from fifteen to thirty feet and remains on the ground till late in June; and during that time the weather is so intensely cold that all out-door work is impossible. The plateau is bounded on all sides, except the northeast, by high rocks and hills, and some of these hills are covered with snow the entire year. The northeast is bounded by a lovely little lake one mile long and half-a-mile wide. A beautiful breeze springs up from the lake every afternoon, which makes that part of the day and the evenings of the hot Summer months perfectly delightful. In the evening the lake is alive with boat-loads of people who are taking their fill of comfort and pleasure, after the labors of the day. I think that Meadow Lake is destined to become one of the fashionable Summer resorts of this coast, and may become as famous in the West as Saratoga Springs are in the East. The plateau is completely taken up with building lots which are offered for sale or to let on long lease by the owners, who are anxiously waiting for the people to come up and possess the land. There are at present about 300 houses in the town. The streets are wide and well laid out, and have a real pleasant homelike look. There is also a fine plaza in the town which adds much to its beauty. The mines round about the town are reported to be very rich, but little has yet been done to develop them. There are no quartz mills yet and the owners of the mines are too poor to build any, and they can do nothing until capital steps in to aid them in demonstrating the value of their mines.

The history of the Pioneer of Meadow Lake is one of the most interesting that I ever listened to. There must be something exceedingly fascinating in the life of a trapper, spent as his has been among the wildest portions of the Sierras, to induce a young man of energy and enterprise to forego the comforts of home and the pleasures of society, to live the solitary life of the mountaineer, having for his companions only the untamed dwellers of the desert. Yet young men who think of coming to this country in search of employment, will do well to emulate his example. I say to all such take the career of this young mountaineer for your guide, and in a few years you may become, as he has, a man of influence and wealth. The name of this young pioneer is HARTLEY. He is about 30 years of age, although his fresh features make him look much younger. He is small in size, slim and erect in figure, with a frame knit together with sinews of great strength and endurance. Years ago he was a clerk in an importing house in Philadelphia. By strict economy and close attention to business he laid by quite a nice little property and had as fair prospects before him as any young man could desire. Then came the crisis of 1857 and left him penniless. Not discouraged by reverses of fortune, he left his Eastern home and came out to California, and failing to obtain such a situation in the city as he thought himself entitled to, he went into the mountains and established himself as a hunter and a trapper among the Sierras. During the Fall of 1861 he built a cabin on the head waters of the American River and proceeded to fortify himself for the approaching Winter. During that Winter the snow fell to the depth of twenty-eight feet, and a snow-drift covered his cabin twenty-five feet below the surface, and so great was the pressure that it required thirteen massive timbers to support the roof. He tunnelled an entrance to the cabin which was sixty-five feet long. During that time he tended two hundred and seventy-five traps and dead falls, and he succeeded in obtaining many valuable animals. In 1862 and 1863 he lived in the vicinity of Castle Peak, where he remained for five months in complete isolation. At one time, when besieged by storms, he was kept a prisoner in his cabin for thirty-two days. The snow being at that time over fourteen feet deep over the surrounding country. In 1863 he heard from some herdsmen, who had been ranching their cattle in the mountains, that the country round about Meadow Lake abounded in ledges of some kind of metal, of what they were not able to tell. In the following year he penetrated the region alone and from one of the high peaks near by, discovered the Excelsior ledge. He at the same time discovered the Great Eastern ledge, and at once located them. He also discovered and located numerous other mines, which, if they turn out as well as present appearances indicate, will make him one of the millionaires of the country. Not having means to develop his mines he has had the good sense to associate with him practical business men, and they form the Excelsior Mining Company. He is now living on his ranche in a neat little cabin near the Excelsior mine, and Dame Rumor says that he has been to Washington Territory after a bride to cheer his lonely cabin. Whether successful or not, there are two or three of that brigade left who would willingly carry their light and sunshine into any man's cabin, and are only waiting to be asked.

ROD.

COLORADO.

Governor Cummings' Message—His Views on the State Question and Negro Suffrage.

GOV. CUMMINGS, of Colorado, sent in his message to the Territorial Legislature on the 10th inst. He states that the mining interests, which is the basis of all the business life of the Territory, is recovering its former prosperity, and that the experience of the past few months has abundantly shown that the regular pursuit of mining as a business, is far more profitable to the community, than the effort to effect merely speculative sales of property. The crops have been more abundant than in any previous year, affording ample supplies for home consumption, and probably a considerable surplus for export to regions further West. The Governor says: "Every inquiry demonstrates more certainly the illimitable resources of Colorado. The mines need nothing but labor to make them profitable in excess of all that has ever been claimed for them; the farmer is sure of large harvests; the climate is wonderfully healthful and invigorating, and every feature of the country invites the emigrant, and gives to his industry the assurance of success."

He recommends that branch roads be constructed to intersect both lines of the Pacific Railroad, if, as seems probable, this becomes necessary in order to reach the mineral region. For both these branch roads, he thinks, Congress could be easily induced to make a liberal appropriation of lands, if not of money. There has been, since the opening of the season, a steadily increasing immigration from the East. The apprehensions of an extensive Indian war have almost entirely passed away; while through the energetic inforcement by the Courts of the law against gambling, passed by the Legislature at its last session, "the public gambling-houses which have so long disgraced the City of Denver, tempting the unwary by bands of music, brilliant display, and every allurement which could be devised to make the vice attractive, have been entirely suppressed, and the evil confined to those only who are willing to engage secretly in a crime against the law." Of the proposed admission of Colorado as a State, and of negro suffrage, Gov. CUMMINGS expresses himself as follows:

During the past year, owing to the action of the different Departments of the National Government, the people have been much excited on the subject of the admission of Colorado as a State into the Union. It would be idle to attempt to conceal the fact, that there are two parties to this issue in the Territory, although a strenuous effort has been made to create the impression abroad, that the people were united on the question. But here, where the evidence is readily attainable, it would be equally idle to deny that the party desiring a State Government forms a very small portion of the population, and is represented by those who seek personal aggrandizement and place, at the expense of the welfare of the Territory. They have the control of three newspapers, which have reflected the ambitious views of the faction they represent, and not the public sentiment of the Territory.

HISTORY OF THE STATE MOVEMENT.

It may not be amiss to give a brief history of this question from the beginning: Congress, in 1864, passed a law to enable the people to form a State Government, if they desired so to do. After a very thorough discussion of the subject, they decided that it was inexpedient to adopt a State Government by a very large majority. This seemed to close the question, the power, under the Act of Congress, being completely exhausted; but in 1865 a movement was made by a few aspiring men to effect, if possible, a reconsideration of this decision. A Convention was called, in which only eleven counties out of seventeen were represented. By this Convention a Constitution was framed, which, it is pretended, was adopted by a majority of 155. There was no law governing this vote, and no restraints whatever surrounded the proceeding, and the so-called vote was no indication of the sentiment of the people.

The people of the United States, in this proceeding, were asked to accept a Constitution made only for white men, claiming the right to exclude persons from all participation in the Government, solely on the ground of their color—a principle repudiated long years ago by many of the older States—New-York and Massachusetts, for example, and even by Missouri, which, until the war, had been a Slave State; and this was done in the face of the fact that the people of the United States had accepted the services of this proscribed class to sustain the Government, which, it is alleged in this paper, was made only for white men; and not only so, but they have so arranged the Constitution as to render it almost impossible to amend it in this respect, requiring two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature before a step can be taken in that direction. The absurdity of this proposition, under the circumstances, seems very apparent.

Congress has, indeed, by various misrepresentations, in the face of the principles for which we have been contending by four years of war, and in the face of their own legislation, at the same session, adopted this Constitution.

CENSUS.

The Legislature at its last session, feeling the wrong that was attempted to be put upon them by forcing a State Government on the people, under the representation that there was a population numbering between fifty thousand and sixty thousand to bear the expenses, authorized a census to be taken by the Assessors of the different counties, paying them a compensation *per capita*, the work to be done in connection with the taking of the annual assessments.

Returns have been received from the following counties, namely:

Counties.		Counties.	
Gilpin	6,847	Park	552
Jefferson	1,782	El Paso	565
Boulder	1,456	Arrapahoe	4,145
Conejos	2,269	Douglass	542
Costilla	2,192	Weld	1,192
Las Animas	935	Pueblo	890
Fremont	508		
Summit	456	Amounting to	24,331

These returns all show upon their face marked evidence of the care with which the work has been done, and the population estimated, and their accuracy is acquiesced in by every portion of the Territory, with the exception of a single county, and of the correctness of that one there is no reason to doubt.

From the following counties no returns have been received, and their population is estimated by persons conversant with the condition of these counties, including members of the Legislature, representing them, viz.:

Counties.		Counties.	
Laramer	600	Lake	500
Clear Creek	1,500		
Huerfano	1,000	Making an aggr'te of	27,931

This result will, doubtless, produce great disappointment in the public mind, because of the studied effort to create the impression that the population was much larger, although the prudent thinking portion of the community—those who had the taxes to pay, and the burden of the Government to sustain, have felt assured, all the while, that the effort was merely a selfish one to support the schemes of designing men. The exaggeration of the population has been only a small portion of the misrepresentations by which they sought to accomplish their purposes.

OBJECTIONS TO A STATE.

The fact that the population is small does us no harm. The truth never does injury. It is only its perversion that does the mischief. It is a cause of [illegible] as great as it is, under the [illegible] history of the Territory. [illegible] who sought, by their enactment, to bring out the truth, and thus guard the people against an imposition.

Among the grave objections the people urge against the admission is that there is not a dollar in the Treasury to begin the Government with, and an onerous system of taxation would be immediately necessary. Unlike the Territories which have heretofore been admitted, there has been no appropriation from the National Treasury for the erection of public buildings or the construction of roads, nor even an acre of land granted upon which to base a system of education. Colorado has grown to its present fair proportions under most adverse circumstances, having encountered, not only the evils of the war against the rebellion, but the incursions of the Indian tribes surrounding it on all its borders. And the people can see no reason why they should, before they are prepared, take upon themselves the burdens of a State Government, when no public good is to be obtained by the sacrifice—the admission of the State having no possible bearing upon the present National issues.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislative Assembly, I have traversed almost the entire area of the Territory, mingling freely with every portion of its citizens, among the mines, and in the agricultural districts, and I am convinced that at least two-thirds of the people are averse to the formation of a State Government. In whole sections the entire population are opposed to it, with scarcely a dissenting voice, while in no portion is there any considerable degree of unanimity in its favor. If this opinion is doubted, its accuracy can be easily ascertained by affording the people a fair opportunity to speak for themselves.

I have gone into this subject, in detail, under the impression that there was a claim upon me for a candid statement and discussion of the whole question, not only on the part of the people of this Territory, but the people of the whole nation who are interested in the action of Congress, where the question is now pending. A fair representation by citizens of Colorado to the Senate, induced that body, at its last session, after a most deliberative and exhaustive discussion of the question, to reject the bill for the admission, by a very large majority. For reasons it is difficult to comprehend, unless it be that they were influenced by misrepresentations of the most palpable character, the Senate reversed their action. The House of Representatives, greatly to the surprise of the people here and against the votes they had cast all Winter on kindred subjects, followed their example, and it seemed to me proper, therefore, that the question should be thoroughly discussed and finally disposed of. If the facts are as I have stated them, it is wrong that the public should be any longer misled on the subject, and that Congress should longer be annoyed with claims to seats by aspirants for Congressional honors who were elected without law, have no valid credentials, and represent no constituency.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

I addressed a special message to the Legislative Assembly at its last session, on the subject of the laws in relation to the colored population. On one point, namely, the injustice that had been inflicted upon them by taxing them for the support of public schools, while excluding their children from all participation in the benefits of these schools, the Legislature acted promptly, and corrected the evil complained of. But on the other branch of the subject, in regard to the political rights of that class of our population, the Legislature took no action whatever. I think this is deeply to be regretted. I cannot do less than reiterate my surprise that such legislation could have found a place on your statute books, and, particularly, that it should have been enacted at the period when the colored men were everywhere rallying to the support of the Government and its flag. During the whole of the war they had been the friends of our prisoners who were unfortunately in the hands of the rebel authorities; they had sheltered them whenever an opportunity offered—had protected them against the bloodhounds of the foe—and screened them, whenever it was possible, from the more savage ferocity of the owners of the dogs, and, so soon as the country was willing to accept their services, they enrolled themselves in the army in such numbers as finally to turn the tide of war in our favor.

At that moment, when they were rendering such invaluable aid to the country, offering up their lives in its service, a large proportion of that class of population in this Territory having enlisted, this odious law, depriving them of the elective franchise which they had previously enjoyed and exercised, was enacted. I say, again, it is difficult to find words to express the surprise natural at such a proceeding, and I hope the Assembly will not lose a day in correcting the wrong by erasing the record from the statute book.

It is true that Slavery is abolished, but if its spirit remains, and a caste is to be retained among us, by which a part of the people are to be deprived of their political rights, and of all hope of improvement in their condition, no matter how upright their conduct, or meritorious their character, or to what degree of intelligence they may attain, it seems to me the war for the suppression of the rebellion will prove to have been only a partial success, and leave us with the root of the evil ready again, at a favorable moment, to germinate and produce incalculable mischief.

The Legislature will do itself credit by responding to the public sentiment of the country on the subject, by establishing impartial suffrage, offering it to all classes and colors on the same conditions.

During the discussion of this subject in Congress, it was said that the case was not fairly stated in the communication I addressed to the Legislative Assembly. I can only say that I intended to be scrupulously correct in the statement I made on the subject. But that it may be perfectly clear, and that there may be no possibility of misapprehension, I subjoin:

First—The entire section from the act of Congress, organizing the Territory, relating to this question.

Second—The entire section relating to the subject, from the Act of the Territorial Legislature, passed at its first session in 1861, copied from the original law, on file in the Secretary's office.

Third—The entire section of an act passed by the Legislature at its session of 1864, amending the act of 1861, depriving negroes and mulattoes of the right to vote, copied also from the original law, on file in the Secretary's office.

EXTRACT *from the Act of Congress organizing the Territory of Colorado.*

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the Territory at the time of the passage of this act, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the Republic of Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, and the treaty negotiated with the same country on the 30th day of December, 1853, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory, but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly.

AN ACT *Regulating Elections, Passed by the Legislative Assembly at its First Session.*

SECTION 1. That every male person, of the age of 21 years or upward, belonging to either of the following class s, who shall have resided in the Territory for three months next preceding any election, and ten days in the township, precinct or ward in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified voter at such election:

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably with the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.
3. Persons of Indian blood who have been declared by treaty to be citizens of the United States.

Approved Nov. 6, 1861.

(Signed) WILLIAM GILPIN,
Governor Colorado Territory.

AN ACT *to Amend an Act Entitled "An Act Regulating Elections."*

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of Colorado Territory:

SECTION 1. That Section 1 of said act be so amended in the fourth line as to read "six months" instead of "three months," and in the second insert after the word "upward," "not being a negro or mulatto," and that section three be so amended in the third line as to read "second Tuesday of September" instead of "first Tuesday."

Approved March 11, 1864.

(Signed) JOHN EVANS,
Governor Colorado Territory.

This taken into consideration with the fact that the Constitution now pending before Congress, perpetuates all the Territorial laws, this odious one included, gives a complete and impartial history of the case as it stands upon the statute-books, and it will give me great pleasure to unite with the Legislature, who, I think, owe it to themselves and the people of the Territory, to take prompt action to correct what can only be regarded as a grievous wrong.

CAPITAL.

The law locating the seat of Government at Golden City, although passed four years ago, has been, practically, a dead letter. I did not feel at liberty so to treat it, and I have transferred the Executive offices to this place, where they are located by the statute, where I hope you will have a pleasant and harmonious session, which, in its results, shall prove beneficial to the interests of Colorado.

CONCLUSION.

I shall gladly coöperate with you in the adoption of any measure that may be deemed wise for the promotion of the public welfare, and I earnestly invoke the blessing of the Great Ruler of Nations upon all your deliberations.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.

GOLDEN CITY, Dec. 10, 1866.

Amusements.

Almost every place of amusement has a special and double bill for to-day. It is unnecessary to reproduce our advertising columns. We refer to them, therefore, simply because all the details of the day will there be found. There is verge and scope for every kind of amusement. May our friends find such as may make them merry, and such as may bend their hearts to charity and friendliness to all mankind.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—At the Circus, in Fourteenth-street, *matinées* are announced for every day during the Holidays and until further notice, at each of which, as well as at the regular night performances, Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG, the Australian Family, ROBERT STICKNEY, and all the daring riders, accomplished acrobats, contortionists, clowns, &c., attached to Mr. LENT's extensive troupe, will appear in their most startling feats. Exhibitions of horsemanship and gymnastic skill find their most enthusiastic admirers among the rising generation, and the entertainments presented at this well-conducted establishment are commended to the attention of those having little folks in their charge. The performances given by Mr. LENT's company, this season, are among the best of the kind ever witnessed in New-York.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The New-York Harmonic Society give their fifteenth annual performance of HANDEL's Grand Oratorio of the "Messiah" this evening, at Steinway Hall. The distinguished artists engaged as soloists, THEODORE THOMAS' grand orchestra, the organ, and a large and carefully drilled chorus, render this one of the most attractive performances ever offered by the Society.

A DRAMATIC EVENT IN ALBANY.—On Saturday evening last the Academy of Music in Albany was the scene of an unusual dramatic triumph. A new play was brought out, entitled "Art Friends and Heart Foes." It was founded on incidents in the life of Tintoretto, one of the demi-gods of Italian art, admirably wrought up and most effectually represented. We know very little of the movement of the play, but do know that Mr. WILLIAM P. HINDS, the author, has made his mark high on the tablet of dramatic fame, and that he is very likely to make his name prominent among those who cater for the delectations of the pleasure-seeking world. When the new play becomes more generally known to the metropolis, as it ought to be by immediate production, we may have more to say of it.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—A WOMAN KILLED BY MACHINERY.—A woman named ELIZABETH WILLIAMS met with a horrible death at PATTERSON's saw-mill, foot of North Third-street, E. D., about 5:30 o'clock last evening. It appears that the unfortunate woman went to the mill to gather chips, and while doing so her dress caught in the machinery and her body was dragged round the shaft at least thirty times before her condition was noticed by the workmen. When the engine was stopped her body was found to be terribly crushed. Her death must have been instantaneous, as the machinery was revolving at the rate of thirty turns a minute, and at every turn her body struck the ground. Deceased was a widow, and resided at No. 225 First-street. She was employed at the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house occasionally, and is spoken of by the Police as a very worthy and industrious woman. Coroner SMITH was notified to hold an inquest.

THE OUTRAGE ON SEWING WOMEN.—The examination of the four young men under arrest on charges of violating the persons of three sewing women at No. 202 North Seventh-street, E. D., on the 2d inst., was resumed before Justice DAILEY yesterday. An attempt was made by the defence to prove an *alibi* in the case of the prisoner McCORMACK, but it failed. The testimony taken was of an immaterial character, and a further adjournment of the examination took place until Wednesday next.

ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, EIGHTH-STREET.—At high mass, 10:30 A. M., Grand Mass by A. LASSAGNO (first time in this country.) Before benediction, after Mass, "*Tantum Ergo*," by L. DACHAUER. Miss A. WELLS, soprano; Miss O. GOMMIN, contralto; Signor TAMARO, tenor; Signor REMI, basso. Madame GAZZANIGA has kindly offered to sing A. ADAMS' celebrated "Cantique de Noel," in a trio, by GARDIGIANI.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS, 1866. —1. Venite. 2. Gloria Patri. 3. Grand Te Deum. 4. Gubilate. 5. Anthem. 6. Forty Fifth Hymn, arranged by Sig. ANTONIO MORA. Names of singers for the occasion: Miss WELLS, soprano; Mlle. DE GEBZLE, contralto; Mr. ROMAYN, tenor; Sig. P. CENTEMERI, baritone; Sig. ANTONIO L. MORA, organist and conductor.

CRYSTALLIZED PEARL VISITING CARD.—An advertisement in another column calls attention to a novel style of visiting card just introduced by Messrs. LAWRENCE & COHEN, and bearing a very close resemblance to native pearl.

$100,000,000 PER ANNUM SAVED.—The Wheeler & Wilson Company have sold over 250,000 machines. The saving of only $10 per week on such machine, would give a grand aggregate of $125,000,000 per annum saved to the public in cash, or in economy and neatness of dress, and improved health and culture in woman. The savage and the semi-barbarian task woman like a beast of burden for pleasure or profit. What should be said of him who still dooms his wife to the drudgery of hand-sewing! It ranks with carding, spinning, weaving and grinding corn by hand: paddling a canoe, fishing with a bone-hook, and inhabiting a hovel. It is as much out of place with the civilization of the nineteenth century as would be an Esquimeaux in Fifth-avenue. It is shameful waste or idling of time, when the charities and higher purposes of life call so loudly—a worse than waste of nine hours of the ten so occupied. What shall excuse or palliate this? Only necessity, that knows no law. The rich cannot urge this plea; and judicious economy would put the Sewing-Machine into nine of every ten families in our land. Let it be understood that idling with the hand-needle is discreditable, and that it is as fashionable—and much more sensible—to have a Sewing-Machine as a piano-forte.—*News.*

A MARVEL OF SIMPLICITY AND PERFECTION—FIVE YEARS WITHOUT BREAKING A NEEDLE.—Mrs. H. R. DECKER, of Jersey City, writes: "I have used one of your Elliptic Sewing-Machines constantly over five years on every kind of work, without even breaking a needle or paying a dollar for repairs, and I consider it a marvel of simplicity and perfection."—*Express.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

FOR
YOUR
WIFE.
FOR
YOUR
DAUGHTER.

The most Appropriate Christmas or New-Year's present you can make your wife is a life insurance policy in the American Popular Life Insurance Company.

The best present for your daughter is an endowry policy in the American Popular Life Insurance Company. Costs but little; insures much; and the money is paid just when wanted. No other company issues this kind of policy.

Call or write. Offices Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway.

T. B. Bynner, Watches and Jewelry, No. 189 Broadway, (up stairs.)

Holiday Presents.

No more useful presents can be made in any household than DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER, and the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. These machines will lessen the weary labor of washing and wringing clothes one half, and save their cost in clothing every year. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., near York.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Holiday Presents.—Stereoscopes and Views, fine Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Holiday Presents.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

Florence REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. Best family machine in the world. FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Sewing Machines, For Sale and To Rent. V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the principal LOCK-STITCH FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle.*

The Most Elegant and Useful Holiday GIFT.—One of the unrivalled Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway.

The Best Holiday Present—GROVER & BAKER'S highest Premium Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Holiday Present of Affection and Charity.—WHEELER & WILSON Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway. The elegant Crystal Visiting Card for the Holidays.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company, Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

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MARRIED.

BUTLER—BROWN.—At West Meriden, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 24, by Rev. W. H. H. Murray, Mr. HIRAM BUTLER, of West Meriden, to Miss ANNIE A. BROWN, of East Haddam, Conn.

CANEY—WILLSON.—On Monday, Dec. 17, at the New-England Church, by Rev. Lyman Abbott, WM. CANEY to MARY P. WILLSON, both of this City. No cards.

HALLMAN—PALMER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, in St. Matthew's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. James Thompson, Rector, JOHN N. HALLMAN, of the City of New-York, to GEORGIANA C. PALMER, of Brooklyn.

HOWLAND—PENN.—On Monday, Dec. 24, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, at the residence of the bride's parents, HENRY M. HOWLAND and LYDIA G., daughter of Wm. Penn., Esq., both of this City.

DIED.

ARKELL.—On Monday, Dec. 24, of diphtheria, LILLIE, infant daughter of James and Christine Arkell, aged 4 months and 4 days.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 235 Adelphi-st.

BROWN.—On Monday, Dec. 24, at the residence of her son, Wm. F. Brown, MARY A. MELVILLE, relict of the late Samuel C. Brown, aged 74 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, corner of 4th-av. and Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BARNETT.—On Monday morning, Dec. 24, WILLIAM D. BARNETT, in the 60th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 38 Nelson-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Fishkill Landing, on Sunday, Dec. 23, DANIEL BRINCKERHOFF, aged 63 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

CODDINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 22, CLARA MATILDA, only daughter of James and Emily Coddington, aged 4 years, 10 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 212 Fulton-av., second house above Troy-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, (Christmas Day,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAIRNS.—On Monday, Dec. 24, DOUGLAS CAIRNS, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, and the members of the Marine Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 57 Spring-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CLARK.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 22, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM BLEECKER, son of the late S. W. Clark, of Albany, in the 8th year of his age.

The remains were taken to Albany for interment.

DUNSCOMB.—On Monday, Dec. 24, of croup, CHARLES EDWARD, youngest son of Aby H. and Anna Maria Dunscomb, aged 4 years, 1 month and 10 days.

GRAIN.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 23, MARY JANE, wife of Frederick Grain, Jr., in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service from her late residence, No. 137 York-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

HODGE.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, MARGARET ELIZABETH, wife of Prof. H. L. Hodge, and daughter of the late John Aspinwall, of this City.

JENKINS.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, Mrs. SOPHIE L. JENKINS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 55th-st., near 12th-av., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MORRIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, in the 18th year of her age, JOSEPHINE AMELIA, eldest daughter of John H. Morris.

Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., to which relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

MAYHEW.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, MARGARET EMILY, wife of Wm. G. Mayhew, and daughter of Henry Quripp, aged 19 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her father, No. 213 West 31st., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

McINTYRE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 23, JAMES C. McINTYRE, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 245 Pearl-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

ORSER.—At Englewood, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 22, ALEXANDER L., son of John and Margaret Orser, aged 27 years and 4 months.

His remains have been taken to Greenwood for interment.

STRATTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, ROBERT, only son of Josephine A. and J. Wilson Stratton aged 4 months.

The remains were taken to Greenwood yesterday.

VAN WAGENEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 24, in the 85th year of her age, ANN SCHMALZ, wife of William I. Van Wagenen.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at 2 o'clock on Thursday, Dec. 27, from her late residence, No. 91 1st-place.

WHITAKER.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, Miss FANNY WHITAKER, late of this City, aged 69 years.

Funeral from the house of Park Brewster, Newtown, L. I., near depot, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M. Take James-slip or 34th-st. Ferry, at 11 o'clock, per Flushing Railroad to Newtown.

WHITON.—At Savannah, Ga., on Thursday, Dec. 13, ELLEN, wife of Frederic L. Whiton, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. Peter C. Cornell, No. 162 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights.

OFFICIAL.—No. 109.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the American Express Depot, in Hudson, corner of Jay-st., aged about 35 years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: brown felt hat, dark sack coat, dark pants, good boots. Found on the person the following articles: a gold locket and a small pocket-book and flask. Killed by being run over by a freight car, about 6 o'clock P. M. Inquest will be held Dec. 26, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Coroner's Office.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

POLITICAL.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE,
HEADQUARTERS COR. 23D-ST. AND BROADWAY.

THE UNION ELECTORS, RECOGNIZING the regular organization, are requested to meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1866, at the place to be designated by the Inspectors, and elect five delegates from each Assembly District to the Union General Committee for the year 1867, and a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of ten members, for each District Association.

The delegates to the General Committee will meet at Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The various Assembly District Associations will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, and on the second Tuesday evening thereafter of each month.

The Inspectors of each Assembly District will publish in the *Tribune* and TIMES the places where the polls will be held, between the hours of 7½ and 9 o'clock P. M.

INSPECTORS.

1st Dis., A. Jackson Plumb, D. H. Printep, Amos Stokey.
2d " Geo. A. Hay, Daniel Murphy, Geo. T. Goodwin.
3d " David B. Dwire, Thos. Regan, Adolphus Borst.
4th " Thos. C. Bills, Lewis Hopps, Daniel King.
5th " Arenhold Bradshaw, Wm. Mulinette, John Ryan.
6th " David P. Smith, Edward C. Hort, Dan. Laysick.
7th " W. Lentrell, Samuel Hepburn, J. H. Hanson.
8th " Geo. Donaldson, Reuben C. Mills, John Lewis.
9th " James W. Farr, Robert Beatty, Edwin Albertson.
10th " James Carroll, Peter Weirich, M. T. Green.
11th " T. P. Smith, Knox McAfee, John J. Rabineau.
12th " Lewis Jones, Mark Brown, John Atkins.
13th " Robert Murray, W. S. Gregory, Robert McBride.
14th " Robert B. Boyd, F. C. Wagner, W. L. Proch.
15th " George Hettrick, Charles Farley, L. G. Glands.
16th " Wm. Atkinson, John Hanna, [illegible] Birdsall.
17th " Benj. Pirth, Wm. J. O'Brien, A. P. Smith.
18th " A. R. Duncan, J. J. Shaughnessy, G. B. Gifford.
19th " G. B. Van Brunt, J. T. Davis, John Cooper.
20th " H. B. Halloran, R. J. Armstrong, H. Crawford.
21st " A. N. Lewis, [illegible] Clarkson Dye.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

CHAS. H. HALL,
H. H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.

JAMES KELLY,
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About 100 of these orphans will be at the Marble Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 27th inst., in order that those who sympathize with them may witness their improvement.

The exercises will consist of singing by the children, assisted by Mrs. Forte, of Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Tyng, President of the institution, will preside, and addresses will be delivered by His Honor Mayor Hoffman, Rev. Dr. A. R. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Hastings and Rev. Geo. J. Mingins.

Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets of admission (without charge) may be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Carter Brothers, at Randolph's, corner Broadway and 10th-st.; at Broadway Hotel, corner 4th-st.

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Plan and execution commended by Justice Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams, historians Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft and Ticknor, Rev. H. Ward Beecher and many others.
It has been published once a week for 20 years, and is now enlarged.
Contains the best reviews, tales, poetry and literary and political essays—from the whole body of English periodical literature—making 4 vols. a year of immediate interest and solid permanent value.
This would be a Christmas or New Year's present to a lady, clergyman or other friend, honorable to the giver as well as the receiver—the memory of which would be renewed 52 times in the year.
Sent free of postage by LITTELL, SON & CO., Boston.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
WATCHES, WATCHES.
The undersigned have been instructed by the manufacturers to sell the balance of their large stock of LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AT WHOLESALE PRICES DURING THE HOLIDAYS ONLY.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Agents,
Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

12,000 SQUARE MILES
AROUND
NEW-YORK CITY.
This new, full, accurate, beautifully-engraved MAP cannot be surpassed for a useful and ornamental holiday gift. Price $5. H. H. LLOYD & Co., No. 21 John-st.

FINANCIAL

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	105¾	107	June, 7-30	104¾	105
Coupon, 1881	110½	110¾	July, 7-30	104¾	105
5-20 Regist'd '62	[illegible]	105	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	105	[illegible]	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	116
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	104¾	105	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
5-20 " new, '65	107½	107¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	113¾
10-40 Registered	99	99½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	111¾
10-40 Coupon	99¼	99½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110¾
Gold	133	133¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½
August, 7-30	104½	105	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
On all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

TYLER, WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 18 Wall-st.,
Buy and sell, at most liberal rates, Government Securities, Gold, &c. Orders for purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold promptly executed. Accounts with banks and bankers favorably received. TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., Chicago.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
S. SEAMAN, Cashier.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.
Established 15 years.
Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express and Mining Stocks receive special attention and on hand for sale, some of them paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividend.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.
The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.
HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL-ST.
An election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HOUSE SAVINGS BANK.
Temporary Office, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 83, 85.
The subscription book to the capital stock of the HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now open at the office of the Company.
It is confidently believed that this institution will not only be of incalculable benefit to the poorer classes, but in fact to all those who are paying rents, while at the same time it will realize large profits to those who invest their money in this truly philanthropic institution.
TRUSTEES.

Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson,	Gen. Charles R. Graham,
Hon. W. W. Woodworth,	Mr. James Warren Nash,
Hon. Rufus Andrews,	Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. David Smith,	Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
	Mr. Walter Briggs.

Hon. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. CHRISTIAN B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:
That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1866.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, at the agency in New-York City, and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, proximo, inclusive.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.
Parties holding certificates of stock discharged from the Chillicothe books, are requested to surrender them at the New-York agency for registry before the closing of the transfer-books.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING COACH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
H. C. BARR, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M., and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, will be paid at our office, free of Government tax.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT Company 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable January and July, guaranteed by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, also Morris and Essex Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds for sale by
POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 18, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons due Jan. 1, 1867, will be now received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK EIGHT PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on above bonds Jan. 1, 1867, for coupon No. 2, will be paid, on presentation of coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the Central National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHWEST
Pacific R. R. Co.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
IN COUPON BONDS
OF
$1,000 EACH,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
DUE SEPT. 15, 1886.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY.

These Bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct	$4,500,000
And 18 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of	800,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40)	1,300,000
Say present total value of	$6,300,000

THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED IS $3,000,000,
SECURED BY MORTGAGE TO JOHN P. YELVERTON AND CHAS. H. WARD, OF NEW-YORK, AS TRUSTEES OF THE ABOVE NAMED PROPERTY.

By a provision of this Mortgage, when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these Bonds at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent. They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At St. Louis this road connects with all the Eastern railways, and runs west through the most attractive parts of the State of Missouri, via Franklin, St. James, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, Granby (lead mines) and Neosho, to the west line of the State. At Springfield it will connect with the Great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (its eastern terminus) to the Pacific.

When completed, it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about	$12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land, valued at	10,000,000
Showing a total value of	$22,000,000
With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of	$7,250,000

Which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $3,000,000 of bonds, the sum of $500,000 is now offered for sale at the low rate of 80 per cent. The Company will advance the rate to 85 per cent. on the 1st January instant.

For further particulars apply to
WARD & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

AMERICAN BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO. buy and sell United States Securities and Foreign Exchange, issue and cash Letters of Credit, as well as transact a general commission business, and refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:
REFERENCES:
WM. T. ANDREWS, Esq., President National City Bank, Boston.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Esq., New-York.
JAMES H. BEAL, Esq., President Second National Bank, Boston.
WM. T. BLODGETT, Esq., New-York.
T. HALL FAILE, Esq., New-York.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Esq., Jersey City, New-Jersey.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., New-York.
STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., New-York.
WM. S. JENKINS, Esq., Cashier Bank of America, New-York.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., Boston.
WM. H. MACY, Esq., President Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York.
MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., President City Bank, New-York.
JONATHAN THORNE, Esq., New-York.
R. SANDS TUCKER, Esq., New-York.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
W. H. WEBB, Esq., New-York.
SAML. WILLETS, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. JAS. M. BEEBE & Co., Boston.
Messrs. CLARK, ADAMS & CLARK, Boston.
Messrs. C. F. HOVEY & Co., Boston.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. HOYT BROTHERS, New-York.
Messrs. BUSSING, CROCKER & Co., New-York.
Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., New-York.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. WHITE, New-York.
Messrs. WM. F. WELD & Co., Boston.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.
INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all denominations, can be obtained at this office at the full commissions allowed by law, viz.: On amounts of fifty dollars and upward, 2 per cent.; one hundred dollars and upward, 3 per cent.; five hundred dollars and upward, 4 per cent.; one thousand dollars and upward, 5 per cent.; the commissions being payable in stamps.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BIG SMOKY SILVER MINING CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THE UNDERSIGNED, CONSISTING OF THE President and a majority of the Trustees of the BIG SMOKY SILVER MINING COMPANY, do hereby certify and report pursuant to law, that the amount of the capital stock of said Company is six hundred thousand dollars, ($600,000,) that the whole amount thereof has been paid in, and that there are no debts or liabilities existing against said Company.
MOSES CHAMBERLAIN, President.
WM. H. DUDLEY,
JOS. B. HOYT,
CHAS. T. GOODWIN.
City and County of New-York, ss.—MOSES CHAMBERLAIN, of said City, being duly sworn, says, that he is the President of the Big Smoky Silver Mining Company, and that the above report signed by him is in all respects true.
MOSES CHAMBERLAIN.
Sworn to before me this 24th day of December, 1866.
HENRY W. JOHNSON, Notary Public.
[Five cent revenue stamp canceled.]

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1866.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be held at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

DRY DOCK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking Rooms, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year.
L. J. LOCKWOOD, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 31st December, 1866, and reopened Jan. 20, 1867.
By order of the Directors.
CHAS. F. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—THE annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 680 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the eighth day of January, 1867, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE or approved securities, in sums to suit. GEORGE PLATT, No. 42 Broadway, Room No. 34.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA,
which are only $[illegible] per mile on finished road. For sale by
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office, on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst., and reopen on the 3d day of January next.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
DIVIDEND—a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.,
Dec. 20, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1, and not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. per annum on amounts over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, the Institution paying the Government Tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
HARTFORD, Dec. 21, 1866.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 27th day of December inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 27th day of December to the 3d day of January, both inclusive.
E. F. CONNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 2d day of January, 1867, at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 22, 1866, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 3d of January, 1867.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 2d January, 1867, by their Treasurer, at the National Broadway Bank.
Transfer books will close 20th inst., and open Jan. 9, next, after election of Directors.
WM. RICHARDSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
Dec. 12, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, have declared a dividend on its capital stock of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the second day of January next.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York City, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1867, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on the 22d inst., and open on the morning of Jan. 3.
S. SEAMAN, Cashier.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th January. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 8th of January, 1867.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 363 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., to reopen on the 2d of January, 1867. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 2d January, 1867, inclusive. By order of the Board.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books are closed until Jan. 3, 1867.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1867.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3, 1867.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next, free of Government tax.
Transfer books will be closed from the 24th December to the 2d day of January.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until 2d prox.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date to day of payment.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 336 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2, 1867, inclusive.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 to Jan. 3.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after January 2, proximo.
By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) Per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books are closed.
By order of the Board. G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 BEEKMAN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this institution on and after the 2d of January next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1866.
HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL-ST.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1867.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on the 20th day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 11th day of January, 1867.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and one per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, coaling vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Jan. 2.
Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th inst. until the morning of Jan. 7.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, THIRD-AVENUE.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM. J. BARNES, Secretary.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THIS BANK HAS DECLARED ITS usual quarterly dividend of Four (4) per cent., and an extra dividend of Two and one-half (2½) per cent. all free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
G. M. WILLETT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.
The HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on the cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms No. 83 and 85.
TRUSTEES:

Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson,	Gen. Chas. R. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward,	Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews,	Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. Jas. Warren Nash,	Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
	Mr. Walter Briggs.

MR. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 263 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government tax.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THE "INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS," and others, No. 536 Broadway, has declared a dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., and payable MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867, at the following rates per annum: Six per Cent. on sums of from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on larger sums, free from Government tax.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 13, 1866.

THE NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Deposits will be received from 10 to 3 daily; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDK. L. VULTE, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.
$17,316,001 83.
This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.
DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH,
which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.
Attention is called to the
INSTALMENT FEATURE,
Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART. } Secretaries.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—PARTNER WANTED WITH this amount to join the advertiser in extending a light manufacturing business which has been established many years and pays a good profit. The advertiser thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has work enough ordered to last one year. To any good business man who can command the cash this can be shown to be a rare opportunity. First-class references given and required. For further particulars address AMERICAN, Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for three days

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PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, with $15,000 to $20,000, in a fancy business, paying large profits. Location one of the best on Broadway. The fullest investigation courted and security given. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 4,329 Post-office, New-York

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 7 New-st., Dec. 24, 1866.
Mr. E. STEPHENS ceases to be a member of our firm from and after this date.
GWYNNE & DAY.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York manteis put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 615 and 617 Broadway, cor. of Houston-st.
A very fine PRIVATE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PICTURES BY EMINENT AND FAVORITE ARTISTS, being the entire collection of two well-known connoisseurs, comprising pictures by viz.:
EUROPEAN ARTISTS.

A. Achenbach,	Wouters,	Toussaint,
Duverger,	H. De Seul,	David,
Gesellschap,	S. Willems,	Snoeck,
O'Erdmann,	Lauwers,	E. Krussman,
O. Hubner,	Hegner,	Noterman,
A. Siegert,	E. Verboeckhoven,	Cortes,
Boulanger,	Everson,	O. Weber,
Gues,	Van Eyck,	O. Von Thoren.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Gilbert Stuart,	J. M. Hart,	G. H. Boughton,
T. Doughty,	Wm. Hart,	T. J. Brown,
S. Colman,	W. H. Beard,	Rondel,
P. Nehlig,	D. Johnson,	Moran,
E. White,	A. W. Warren,	Van Boest,
T. L. Smith,	Culverhouse,	J. H. Brevoort,

AND OTHERS EQUALLY CELEBRATED.
They will be on exhibition free on and after SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and until 10 P. M. two evenings previous to sale.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.
BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS, No. 498 Broadway.
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M.,
ELEGANT CHRISTMAS BOOKS,
being a choice selection of elegantly bound works, suitable for Christmas presents, illustrated books, albums, opera glasses, and a large stock of juvenile books.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
Gentlemen unable to attend the sale can have their orders to purchase executed by the auctioneers without charge.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N.,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, SMALL STORES, &c.
For sale at auction at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing, in the New-York Navy-yard, by order of the Chief-of-Bureau, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, comprising the following articles:
PROVISIONS.
Bread, beef, pork, rice, dried fruit, pickles, beans, &c.
CLOTHING.
Pea jackets, round jackets, pilot cloth and satinet trowsers, drawers, blue cloth, flannel blankets, &c., &c.
SMALL STORES.
Tobacco, mustard, pepper, soap, thread, needles, thimbles, &c., &c.
CONTINGENT.
Candles, blank books, oil-paper, inkstands, &c., &c.
Catalogues can be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
LARGE AND VALUABLE INVOICE OF FURS to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at our store, No. 63 Liberty-st., few doors west of Broadway. They were all made for custom trade, of the best quality, consisting of about 50 lots of REAL MINK MUFFS, CAPES, COLLARS, COLLARETS AND CUFFS, all first-class, manufactured for the Broadway custom trade, and warranted.
Also a fine lot of CHILDREN'S FURS, in variety of material and styles. All to be sold without reserve. Can be seen on morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.,
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, Dec. 26 and 27, at 4 o'clock,
MISCELLANEOUS AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS—Comprising a large collection of standard and miscellaneous literature, finely illustrated works in rich bindings, juvenile books, photograph albums, &c.
Catalogues are ready.

H. H. SNELLING, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms, No. 910 Broadway, New-York.
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SALE, at auction, by order of M. L. Harris, Esq., Collector of the Eighth District.—We will expose to sale at public auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 26,700 cigars and 200 cigar boxes.
SNELLING & ADAMS.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1856, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadly for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any wise belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company: SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1866, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1866, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.
All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY. } Trustees and Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1866.
SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.—There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a large lot of ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, embracing cannon, shot and shell, small arms of various calibres, spare parts of small arms, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores.
The articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy-yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 26 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,
30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, (NEW.)
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained at this office.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.
Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,697 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,684 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

AUCTION SALE AT PORT MONMOUTH, N. J.—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., the following articles, viz: One boiler, 7½ feet diameter, 18 feet long, one year old, and all the iron and copper metal and engine belonging to the steamboat *Scioto*, without reserve. For particulars, inquire of R. L. BROWER, No. 345 West Washington Market, or of C. H. MILLS, Port Monmouth, N. J.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF DWELLING-HOUSES at auction, Dec. 28, at salesrooms No. 111 Broadway, 12 M., by MULLER & WILKINS; Finely located first-class three-story h. s. brown-stone, No. 223 4th-st., Broadway and 8th-av.; $13,000 can remain; do. brick, No. 121 46th-st.; do., No. 112 45th-st.; $12,000 on each can remain; well rented till May 4; possession; all one-half block from Broadway cars; maps at auctioneers'.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1867—ALL SIZES AND styles; daily journals, expense books, blank books, paper, fancy and staple stationery at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, Stationers,
Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway, and Nos. 135, 137 and 139 9th-st.
CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO
Ladies and children's furnishing goods.
Misses and boys' suits, boy's overcoats.
Infants' cloaks, capes and baskets;
At low prices.
REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, MUFFS AND CAPS.
We have just received another case of these beautiful and useful cloaks
At low prices:
NOVELTIES IN CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES
At low prices.
We call particular attention to our new and improved hoop skirt,
"Jupe Imperatrice."
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
Intended expressly for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Put up in full dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and
ARRANGED ON TABLES,
For the convenience of customers, and to facilitate sales.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A full assortment of the very latest Paris designs manufactured to order and beautifully trimmed,
AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, DIAPERS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, &c.
ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
BROCATELS, REPS, CHINTZES, MOREENS, DAMASKS and Upholstery Goods of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WOOLENS AT REDUCED PRICES!
FANCY CLOAKING, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c., &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WINTER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c.
A FINE ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH SILKS! REDUCED PRICES!
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE STYLES,
Suitable for the holidays.
ALSO, MEDIUM QUALITIES
in Great Variety, at Retail, at Reduced Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
RICH LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
Also, LOW-PRICED LACES, and
RICH EMBROIDERIES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-STREET.

CLOSING OUT RAPIDLY
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
SOME MOST DESIRABLE GOODS AT REALLY LESS THAN HALF THEIR VALUE.

ENGLISH POPLINS,	$3 00 per dress.
ENGLISH POPLINS,	$3 75 per dress.
SILK STRIPED FRENCH POPLINS,	$4 50 per dress.
ONE LOT FINER,	$4 80 and $6 00 per dress.
BLACK COLORADO CLOTH,	$4 00 per dress.

W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

RICH DRY GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at retail,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED,
from last week's peremptory auction sales.
RICH SILK AND DRESS GOODS,
the greatest variety ever offered by us for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
at about 50 cents on the dollar. The richest and cheapest REAL POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS ever offered.
LACE SHAWLS, PARIS CAMEL'S HAIR, PAISLEY and other rich SHAWLS in great variety.
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVET,
first quality, at about half price of importation. Also, 5,000 DRESSES of the following goods, put up in
DRESS PATTERNS,
with the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters, for convenience of customers, comprising
EMPRESS CLOTH, MERINOS, ALPACAS, STRIPE and CHECK POPLINS, WINCEYS, PLAID and STRIPED VALENCIAS, FRENCH and AMERICAN DELAINES, FRENCH and AMERICAN PRINTS.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICAN, INDIAN, and other RARE ARTICLES, wholesale and retail.
Catalogues free. Store open pleasant evenings.
No. 858 BROADWAY, (eight hundred and fifty-eight.)

F. DE PERCEVAL, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place,
Offers for HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
INFANTS' ROBES, BLANKETS, CLOAKS, CAPS and BONNETS, SACKS, BIBS, APRONS, WAISTS, SPENCERS, RICH BASKETS. Also, CHILDREN'S CLOTH SACKS, COATS and CAPES, BLOUSES, &c.
Varieties of HANDKERCHIEFS and sets for CHILDREN and MISSES.
BRIDAL SETS, LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS; LARGE STOCK OF EMBROIDERED YOKES, &c.
HANDSOME INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to order for HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—$2 KIDS reduced to $1 75, black, white, light and dark colors; excellent Gloves at $1 and $1 25; undressed kid 90c. and $1; red, white and blue cloth, all sizes; a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Hoods, Soutags, Nubias, &c., at low prices.
N. B.—Hosiery and Undergarments at cost price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MME. DEMOREST'S UNEQUALED STOCKING-SUSPENDERS.—They are convenient and durable, instantly adjusted, requiring no buttons or sewing, and universally approved. Children's, 30 cents; ladies', 50 cents; mailed free. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, collars, &c., at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

PROPOSALS.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 18 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.
20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 12 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bond, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1¼ inch to the foot.
Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON,
DEP'T OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 1 Bond-st., New-York, Dec. 19, 1866.
PROPOSALS SEALED AND ENDORSED AS above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 28th inst., for supplying the institutions under their charge with fresh beef and mutton for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1867, either party under the contract reserving the right to terminate the same on giving thirty days' notice.
All information as to the quantity, quality, cuts, and mode of delivery of the beef and mutton, will be furnished on application at their office.
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

MAGIC PHOTOGRAPHS—INSTANTANEOUS photography in the parlor. Interesting subjects and exciting amusement. Price 15 cents per package. School teachers supplied at $1 25 per dozen. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway. Mailed free.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
There can be no better present for a lady than one of the handsome
CLOAKS
from our large and choice assortment; or one of those splendid
SETS OF FURS
which can be found at this establishment. Our Stock is large and carefully assorted, and is offered at prices far below those of any other house in New-York.
JOHN CAMPBELL, No. [illegible] Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

CLOSING OUT.
HOLIDAY GOODS AT COST.
W. T. [illegible] & CO., MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. [illegible] William-st., near Fulton, New-York.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Mme. DEMOREST'S [illegible] EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY,
AT
E. T. HAYWARD'S,
No. 208 BROADWAY,
can be found the greatest variety of Jewelry—Masonic, Eastern, Star, [illegible] charms of any place in the City. Complete sets of jewelry, bracelets, rings, studs and buttons, lockets, chains, &c.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
BAYWARD & CO., Publishers,
No. 111 Pearl-st., New-York.
Lepine's celebrated Oil Paintings, cabinet size, with or without frames, consisting of portraits of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson; Gens. Grant, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Martha Washington, &c., are now offered by the publishers at reduced prices.
Please call and examine them.
Agents wanted.

SILVER PLATED WARE.
A fine assortment plated on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL.
TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, [illegible] &c.
H. C. REED, JR. & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 12 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Old ware repaired and replated.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT—THE best Christmas gift and the best New-Year's greeting to your wife, daughter or friend, is a year's subscription to the model parlor magazine, DEMOREST'S MONTHLY. The January number has a brilliant array of useful, artistic and beautiful novelties and entertaining literature. Yearly, $3, with a beautiful premium; single copies, 30 cents; mailed free. Published at No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS!!
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Novelties—new, fresh and in endless variety, useful and ornamental—at very low prices.
Articles for Fairs—a good assortment.
SAML. D. WILSON
No. 75 Bowery, near Canal-st.;
No. 17 8th-av., near [illegible];
No. 51 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
of every description, Work-boxes, Portfolios, Albums, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Glove-boxes, &c., &c.
H. M. FAIRCHILD'S Bazaar,
No. 257 6th-av.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.—A most acceptable Christmas Gift and the best New-Year's Greeting to wife, daughter or friend is a year's subscription to the Model Parlor Magazine, DEMOREST'S MONTHLY. The January No. has a brilliant array of useful, artistic and beautiful novelties and entertaining literature. Yearly $3, with a beautiful premium; single copies 30 cents, mailed free. Published at No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

OPERA GLASSES.—ELEGANT PEARL opera glasses for holiday presents at reduced prices. T. H. McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

FURS.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are warranted to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st.; or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," [illegible] rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 196 Elm-st. [illegible] Dr. G. KENNEDY, 196 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE [illegible] Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery [illegible] Office, No. 34 West 36th-st., near 5th-av. [illegible]

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by [illegible] Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. [illegible] Office, No. 196 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of [illegible] EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PROSTATE GLAND.—Dr. LONG, having devoted 18 years exclusively to these diseases, [illegible] Office hours, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, [illegible] Dr. POWERS, No. 196 Elm-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," [illegible] $1 50. [illegible] Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops [illegible] Office, No. 196 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS, No. 196 Elm-st. [illegible] Periodical Drops [illegible]

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE, [illegible] Office, No. 196 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; [illegible] No. 196 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION [illegible] Dr. HUNTER [illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE 35-HORSE LOCOMOTIVE boiler, one 10-horse upright boiler, one [illegible] blower and engine. [illegible]
HANDREN & RIPLEY, Nos. 10 and 12 Albany-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, [illegible] TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail.

CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY......Dec. 29
CITY OF DUBLIN......WEDNESDAY......Jan. 2
CITY OF CORK......SATURDAY......Jan. 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY......Jan. 12

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,
First Cabin......$90 Steerage......$30
First Cabin to London......95 Steerage to London......35
First Cabin to Paris......105 Steerage to Paris......40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $80, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $50 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Dec. 29.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$150
Second Cabin Passage......100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$125
Second Cabin Passage......80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CUBA ARE requested to be on board before 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 26th inst., at Cunard wharf, Jersey City. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Feb. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin......$135 | Second cabin......$80
RATES AFTER 1ST JANUARY, 1867.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, Dec. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon......$150 | Lower Saloon......$80
Second class, $50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA......Dec. 19
PALMYRA......Jan. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

COLUMBIA sails......SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
HIBERNIA sails......SATURDAY, Jan. 12.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON......SATURDAY, Dec. 29
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE......SATURDAY, Jan. 5
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS......SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING......SATURDAY, Jan. 19

And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 57 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, March 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 29.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 5.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY......Dec. 31 | MONDAY......Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River,
PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.
The elegant side-wheel steamships

MORRO CASTLE......ADAMS......THURSDAY, Jan. 3
EAGLE......GREENE......THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA......BARTON......THURSDAY, Jan. 17
EAGLE......GREENE......THURSDAY, Jan. 24

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21 North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 37 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. H. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Jan. 5.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

DEC. 21—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. F. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.
VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship ANDALUSIA, WILLIAM H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on the vessel.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamships
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 27.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 3.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. WADSWORTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.
The HUNTSVILLE follows on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MERRIMACK, (calling at Havana) on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to O. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

THE ELEGANT
SCREW-STEAMER MERRIMAC,
Capt. VAN SICE, will sail for HAVANA SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 6 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:22 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

RE-UNION HOTEL, 42D-ST. AND 4TH-av., has been improved and remodeled. Rooms en suite or single, for first-class families; table is European. J. A. ROBINSON, proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS! CARRIAGES!
100 SLEIGHS FOR SALE.
1,000 Straps, Sleigh-bells. C. WITTY'S carriage warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

NOTICE TO HORSE-OWNERS.
Every horse-owner in the United States who has horses lame with ringbone, spavin, curbs, &c., should use the DATURA SALVE. Cures in from one to three weeks. Cures warranted, or the money returned. Eleven years in use. Price $2 50. Sent free. Address J. B. LONGAKER, V. S., Limerick-square Post-office, Montgomery County, Penn.

HORSES WINTERED—AT GREAT NECK, Long Island, 18 miles from New-York. For terms, apply to JAMES HARPER, No. 137 Court-st., Brooklyn.

DEMOREST'S "YOUNG AMERICA"—The most sparkling juvenile magazine ever issued. The January number has an extraordinary display of holiday novelties, toys, engravings, &c.—Harper's Weekly. Fifteen cents; mailed free. No. 473 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

TO PYROTECHNISTS.
The business, stock, patents, &c., of the late E. L. SANDERSON, deceased, for sale; the fireworks works of the Company, situated in East Cambridge, one mile from Boston, and known as the Mass. Laboratory. These works, being the consolidation of three different establishments, are the most extensive of any in New-England, and consist of ten buildings, besides sheds and shanty shops, all well adapted to the manufacture of fireworks. There are frames sufficient for the largest exhibition, all tools and machines necessary for carrying on the business, and also a large quantity of stock partially manufactured, besides some made up and ready for sale. The business has been carried on in this place for nearly 17 years, and E. L. Sanderson and Sanderson & Co. have been pyrotechnists to the City of Boston for 10 or 12 different years. As the property must be sold to settle the estate a great opportunity is offered to any one desiring to engage in the manufacture of fireworks. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at No. 20 Court-st., Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM G. COLBURN, Administrator.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $15,000 or $20,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE A VALUABLE piece of ground of 200 acres of land, situated in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 45 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements; commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late J. B. Herrick, about 24 acres, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, in Westchester county, three miles from Harlem Bridge. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 4 Pine-st. J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ELIGIBLE SCHOOL premises and dwelling, with modern improvements, desirably situated; will accommodate family of the principal, a number of boarders, and over sixty day pupils; is now in successful operation. For particulars, address BONA FIDE, Brooklyn Post-office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 68 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-av., a first-class house, 27½ feet wide; lot about 37½x200 feet. This is one of the most comfortable and complete residences in the City. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT IN 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and University-place; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.
SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 620 BROADWAY.
From Jan. 1. Rent low.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND LARGE STABLE TO RENT.—A first-class extra-wide four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in West 26th-st., near 5th-av., together with the furniture, (which is complete, including billiard table in a large room,) is offered to rent for two years to a small private family. Possession at one week's notice. In connection with the above house is a large first-class stable, covering an entire lot. Stalls above ground. Coachman's rooms and all appliances found in a gentleman's stable. Price for house and stable, $10,000 per annum, or $8,000 for the house and $2,000 for the stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT; TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A beautiful suite of apartments, consisting of four elegant rooms with bath-room, kitchen, dumb-waiter and servants' room. Apply to Messrs. AARON BROTHERS & CO., No. 324 3d-av., next door to Bank, corner 24th-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICES O. S. NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor, over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BETWEEN 4th and 6th avs. and 5th and 22d sts.; $250 per month will be paid if satisfactory. Apply immediately to JACOB SHARPS, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSES WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR TO lease; best security offered. Direct to REAL ESTATE, Box No. 215 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT FRANKFORT HOUSE, CORNER OF Frankfort and William sts., one block east of the City Hall, New-York, 250 furnished rooms. A great reduction in price. A room to yourself for 35 cents, or 50 cents per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. House open all night.

A SUITE OF THREE ELEGANT LARGE rooms, nicely furnished, with bath-room, &c., to let to a family or to a party of gentlemen, separately or together, with board, or private table if required; also single rooms; terms moderate. No. 313 West 22d-st.

FRENCH BOARD AND FRENCH LESSONS at 157 W. 13th-st., in a French family; nicely furnished rooms communicating on the third floor to let with board, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

A SUITE OF ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD. Inquire at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY.—ADVERTISEMENT TO NEXT OF KIN.—Cause petition under the Court of Chancery (Ireland) regulation, Act 1850, sec. 15.—In the matter of EDWARD BYRNE and MARGARET BYRNE, otherwise NOLAN, his wife, petitioners, CATHARINE MULLIGAN, PATRICK MULLIGAN, HUGH MULLIGAN, the younger, and FELIX MULLIGAN, respondents. I hereby require all persons claiming to be next of kin of JOHN NOLAN, late of Lower Kevin-street, in the City of Dublin, deceased, on or before the first day of February next, to furnish in writing to the petitioners, or to their solicitor, THOMAS G. WHITE, No. 20 Ushers Quay, Dublin, the amount and particulars of their several demands as such next of kin, in order that the petitioners may without any expense to them, prove in this matter such, or so much of their demands as they shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said next of kin shall receive due notice; and all such next of kin whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall at the peril of costs be at liberty to file charges in my office in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within two months after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance. Dated this 15th day of November, 1866.
E. LITTEN, Master in Chancery.
THOMAS J. WHITE, Solicitor for the petitioners, No. 20 Ushers Quay, Dublin, Ireland.
d11TuFriTues*

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—HENRY A. GARRETT, JAMES R. CLARK, JR., EDWIN D. GRISWOLD and JAMES R. CORDNER, Plaintiffs, against ELLERY C. FOLGER and PERCY W. TIBBS, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at my office, No. 242 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest on the same from the 13th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1866.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on Dec. 15, 1866.
CHAS. H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Inter. Rev. 50-cent stamp, canceled.] d11-law6wTu

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery of England, made in a cause JOSHUA DIXON against GEORGE MORLEY. The creditors of THOMAS DIXON, late of the City of New-York, in the United States of America, who died in or about the month of October, 1862, are on or before the 1st day of March, 1867, to send by post, prepaid, to Messrs. LACE, BANNER & CO., of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, the Solicitors of the above-named JOSHUA DIXON, the executor of the above-named THOMAS DIXON, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master of the Rolls in his Chambers, situated in Rolls Yard, Chancery-lane, in the County of Middlesex, England, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of March, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.
E. B. CHURCH, Chief Clerk.
Dated the 27th day of November, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWIN S. PORTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William Porter, Jr., No. 271 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.
DATED Oct. 11, 1866.
MARY JANE PORTER, WILLIAM PORTER, Jr., } Administrators.
o16 law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 165 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 12, 1866.
EDWIN L. ABEL, WILLIAM LINTZ, } Executors.
s15-law6mTu*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT OR NEAR WALL-ST. FERRY, NEW-York or Brooklyn, or on the ferry-boat, between 5 and 6 o'clock on the evening of Monday, Dec. 24, an open-faced GOLD WATCH, Tobias make, with engraving of signing of Declaration of Independence on face. A suitable reward will be paid for return of same to H. WILKENS, No. 1 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 22, in a 3d-st. stage, a pocket-book containing a small sum of money. Address Box No. 1,385, New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st.,
Beg to call the attention of the public to their splendid
PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES,
rendering the most sympathetic tone, with the greatest elasticity of touch and extraordinary durability. These Pianos are sold at
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST. ONLY.

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES.

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1865.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your in every respect matchless Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.

LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my four hundredth Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you. In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.

Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.

WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

KINDT & HANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 685 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

DECKER & CO.
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC.
"Silver Trumpets," played in St. Peter's at Rome, 30c.; Silver Trumpets, grand processional march, 35c.; Harmony in the Dome of St. Peter's, 35c.; "Twilight Dreams," beautiful waltzes by that celebrated composer, Charles D'Albert, for violin, 15c.; piano, 35c. Mailed postpaid.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.
SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

A SUPERB ROSEWOOD 7 1-4 OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE—Elegantly finished, with four round corners; back the same as the front; rich carved legs; full iron plate; overstrung base; made by the most celebrated City makers; warranted for five years; has rich, powerful tone; wareroom price $800; will be sold for $475; also, one magnificent 7-octave piano for sale; wareroom price $350; will be sold for $225; the greatest bargain in the City. Apply at BATTERSON'S Storage Rooms, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, MUSICAL BOXES.—The largest assortment in the City, from $1 to $50 each.
Instructions given on the accordeon, and repairing done.
J. SAENGER, No. 165 Essex-st., New-York.

A CHORISTER OF SEVERAL YEARS experience wishes to take charge of choir in a Protestant church. Will furnish organist and choir, if desired, on reasonable terms. Address MUSIC, Station D.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, NO. 82 MADISON-AV.—Piano, Violin, Theory and Vocal Music, $10 per quarter. The Conservatory instruction books free. Established 1863.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS at the manufactory, Nos. 125 and 127 East 21st-st.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 125 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.

A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.

Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.

For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 761 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 180 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3.
GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS, No. 62 West 39th-st.; for boys, No. 76 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss M. M. COE, No. 62 West 39th-st. A few boarders taken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address
G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES A FEW more scholars for afternoons or evenings. References. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Station F.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS.
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentees and sole manufacturers. Ladies' watches with secret lockets for pictures, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 279 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 214 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

"OURS!"

With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!!!!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS!!
PATHETIC INTEREST!
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of
ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.

For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER......DIRECTOR
GRAND CARNIVAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MERRY CHRISTMAS! MERRY CHRISTMAS!
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
first time in America of Watts Phillips' grand spectacular drama, the

HUGUENOT CAPTAIN

with elaborate Scenery, gorgeous Costumes, delightful Music, romantic Accessories, and a grand Cast.
First appearance at this theatre of
MR. CHARLES BARRON.
First appearance of the pupil of GABRIEL RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA, YOUNG AMERICA.
First appearance this season of the
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
THE GRAND BALLET OF THE ZINGARAS.
TWO HUNDRED COSTLY COSTUMES
alone prepared, at an expense of
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT ROMANTIC SCENERY,
by Hayes and Strong.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC MUSIC,
by Thomas Baker.
FIRST PERFORMANCE CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK. ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE 50 CENTS.
Tickets and seats may be purchased this Tuesday, between 9 and 4, for afternoon and evening performances.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 25, 1866,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH PERFORMANCE
OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion it will be presented with
NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, NEW DANCES.
GRAND DAY-PERFORMANCE
THIS (CHRISTMAS) AFTERNOON, AT 1.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle......$1
Family Circle......50c.
Curtain rises at night 7½ o'clock. Matinee at 1 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

WINTER GARDEN—MATINEE.
Mr. Stuart has pleasure in stating in reply to the many letters received from parties visiting the City from the country on Christmas, that on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 26th, at 1 o'clock,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
RICHELIEU,
at
A GRAND MATINEE
for this occasion only.
The play will be presented with a powerful cast and with all its splendor of scenery, costumes and appointments.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NADDI—ANTHELME.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25,
LA DAME BLANCHE.
Boieldieu's favorite opera. In rehearsal—Orphée [illegible] opera bouffe. Seats for sale at the Theatre, Nos. 707 and 112 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
SEVENTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Great success of the Combination of the
CECILIAN CHOIR.
Dr. H. S. CUTLER......Choir Master
and
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Second appearance of the wonderful soprano,
Master RICHARD COKER.
The prices of admission will remain as usual.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO
OF THE
MESSIAH.
New-York Harmonic Society.
CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec. 25, 1866,
at
Steinway's Hall, 14th-st.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS.

The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. The Committee call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines sold by J. T. ELLIS, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., which contribute liberally to the proceeds of the fair and offer peculiar advantages to lodges. Season tickets, $1.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF Manager JAS. W. LINGARD took place yesterday, at No. 134 Bowery. Sympathizing most deeply with that gentleman in the sad loss he has recently sustained in the destruction of his theatre, on the afternoon of the 18th inst.,—

On motion, WM. C. CONNER, Esq., was called to the chair, and JAS. L. CLUTE, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

Upon taking the chair Mr. CONNER stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. G. P. SWEENY presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch by the late disastrous fire at the New Bowery Theatre, and by which circumstance Mr. JAS. W. LINGARD has lost all he possessed in the world, the savings of many years of toil and industry, and that we, knowing the feelings of his kind and generous heart, ever prompt to respond to the distress of his fellow-man, we therefore deem it our duty, in this his hour of need and distress, to extend to him not only our sympathy in words of condolence, but in a more gratifying and substantial manner.

A Committee of Twelve Gentlemen was then appointed to carry out the object of the meeting, which was to solicit from the numerous friends of Mr. LINGARD an expression of their regard for that gentleman.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee to wait on the friends of Mr. LINGARD:
G. P. SWEENY,
JOHN DENNETT,
W. MANSFIELD,
W. L. BARKER,
MATH. C. FORDHAM,
E. D. BASSFORD,
E. L. MURPHY,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
THOS. H. FERRIS,
JACOB CLUTE,
W. MERRIFIELD,
FRANK RIVERS.

On motion, JAMES A. FLACK, Esq., was then appointed Treasurer.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on next SUNDAY, Dec. 30, at the same place, at 6 o'clock P. M.

WM. C. CONNER, Chairman,
Corner of Reade and Centre sts.
JAS. L. CLUTE, Secretary,
Worden House, corner of Bowery and Bayard-st.
(To whom all communications should be addressed.)
JAS. A. FLACK, Treasurer,
No. 3 North William-st.

HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO
OF THE
MESSIAH.
New-York Harmonic Society.
CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec. 25, 1866,
at
Steinway's Hall, 14th-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CHRISTMAS DAY.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE
AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Family Circle, 50c.
Doors open at 12 o'clock; commence at 1.

HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO
OF THE
MESSIAH.
New-York Harmonic Society.
CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec. 25, 1866,
at
Steinway's Hall, 14th-st.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND RICHELIEU MATINEE,
GRAND RICHELIEU MATINEE,
On TOMORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON.
EDWIN BOOTH.

MME. MONTANIA'S
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

CENDRILLON AND BLACK CROOK French ballet dancers pictures, colored exactly as they appear, 25 cents each; three for $1; 50 different kinds; sent by mail. W. C. WEMYSS, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 EAST 28TH-ST.—First Grand Reception of the season, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27. Tickets may be obtained of members.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

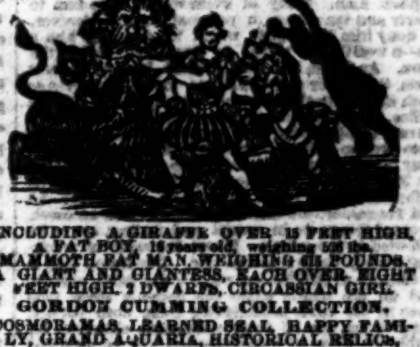
DR. UNDERHILL'S
PURE CROTON POINT
WINE DEPOT
7 CLINTON HALL Cor 8th St.

Where his superior Port, Sun Dried Sherry and excellent Still Catawba Wines can be obtained.

301 S. T. DEWEY. 301
practical native grape
WINE AND BRANDY MAKER,
has the greatest variety of pure native
WINES AND BRANDY
in New-York,
all of his own make, and made of grapes grown at Sandusky, Kelly's and other islands in Lake Erie.
For sale only at
No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
FOR ONLY 30 CENTS.
HOLIDAY WEEK! HOLIDAY WEEK!
CHRISTMAS DAY,
GRAND FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE
NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.
Commencing at 10½ A. M.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING CURIOSITIES
ever grouped in the
SPACIOUS MUSEUM SALOONS.
OLD AND YOUNG
may here enjoy
A DAY OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
MORNING.
IN THE SPLENDID ARENA, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, EDUCATED MULES, TRICK PONIES AND MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
The laughable piece of
MAJ. JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.



INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
A FAT BOY, 10 years old, weighing 596 lbs.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENON,
A LEOPARD CHILD
from the wilds of Africa—possessing far more extraordinary traits than the famous "WHAT IS IT?"
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
until further notice, commencing at 2½ o'clock, for the special accommodation of
JUVENILES AND FAMILY PARTIES.
THREE PERFORMANCES CHRISTMAS,
commencing at 10½ A. M., 2½ and 8 o'clock P. M.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
and at all the Matinees, will be presented a
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,
replete with
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES
comprising every variety of

DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
presented in a style of superlative excellence, introducing
THE GREATEST FORCE OF ARTISTS
and the finest and most beautiful
HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
ever brought before the New-York public.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE MOST DARING OF LADY RIDERS,
in her brilliant and unapproachable
GRAND SCENE EQUESTRE!
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
in their exquisitely finished
CLASSIC GROUPINGS AND GYMNASTICS.
ROBERT STICKNEY,
champion pad-rider of the globe,
IN HIS PRINCIPAL ACT.
JAMES E. COOKE,
in a grand act of horsemanship upon
FOUR FIERY BAREBACK STEEDS.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, CONTORTIONISTS,
CLOWNS AND PANTOMIMISTS,
included in the
BEST TROUPE EVER ORGANIZED
on this side of the Atlantic, in
AN UNPARALLELED DISPLAY
OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC SKILL.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE
MAN IN BLACK!!
NEW SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.
GRAND MATINEE on CHRISTMAS DAY at 2½ P. M.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME WILL BE GIVEN.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONCERT OF
HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO OF THE
MESSIAH,
By the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
will be given on
CHRISTMAS EVENING, DEC. 25, 1866,
at
STEINWAY HALL, FOURTEENTH-ST.

The Harmonic Society will be assisted on this occasion by THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA, STEINWAY'S ORGAN, and the following artists:

Soprano......Miss MARIA BRAINERD
Alto......Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS
Tenor......Mr. GEO. SIMPSON
Bass......Mr. J. R. THOMAS
Organist......Mr. S. P. WARREN

under the direction of
Mr. F. L. RITTER.

Tickets One Dollar. For sale at the principal music-stores and hotels; at the Piano Warerooms of Messrs. T. S. Berry & Co., No. 583 Broadway; Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and at the stationery-store of Mr. J. Leach, No. 86 Nassau-st.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

A CARD.
WINTER GARDEN.
SPECIAL.
Mr. Stuart has pride and pleasure in being enabled to announce that on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON
and
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear together at this Theatre in Shakespeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO,
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON
(Who will speak in German) appearing as OTHELLO.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
IAGO.
Ophelia......Madame Methua Scheller.
Emilia......Miss Ida Vernon.
Cassio......Mr. J. N. Gotthold.

No effort will be spared to place the other characters of the drama in the hands best fitted to represent them.

In order to place within the moderate reach of the public the opportunity of witnessing a performance that must find
AN ABIDING HOME IN DRAMATIC STORY,
the prices have been fixed as follows: Private boxes, $20 and $14; orchestra and balcony chairs, $3; reserved seats, $2; admission to parquette and dress circle, $1 50; to family circle, $1.
Seats may now be secured.

HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO
OF THE
MESSIAH.
New-York Harmonic Society.
CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec. 25, 1866,
at
Steinway's Hall, 14th-st.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—The children of this Institution will have their usual Christmas festival. Exercises by the children at 12 o'clock; dinner at 2 o'clock. Distribution of gifts from the tree soon after dinner. This will afford a good opportunity for all to visit the house who wish to see what is being done through it for poor children.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

RESERVED SEATS
For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

THE ANNUAL CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL of the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Sands-st. M. E. Sabbath-school, Brooklyn, will be held on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Addresses by Rev. J. N. BUCKLEY and Maj.-Gen. CLINTON B. FISK. Appropriate exercises by the children.

CHRISTMAS EVENING EXHIBITION, in aid of the FREEDMEN'S MISSION, by the Sabbath-school of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. McLEOD's,) 12th-st., near 6th-av. Exercises commence at 7 o'clock.

COME AND SEE "DR. WISEPATE AND the Irish Servant," at the anniversary of the Sunday-school of the M. E. Church in 18th-st., near 8th-av., CHRISTMAS NIGHT, at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

OPENING OF MR. JEROME'S PARK SKATING POND.—A CARD.—Ladies, gentlemen, misses and masters can acquire the perfect art of skating at the private skating rink of Mr. H. GEBHARD'S Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—"OURS."—Reserved seats can be obtained at THEODORE H. CLARK'S, Importer of Wines and Teas, No. 838 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS STEREOPTICON, with screen, pictures and lectures, all complete, and in good order, ready to give exhibitions with. Call in the evening at 137 North 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it their interest to call and examine our stock which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents.
PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT!
CHRISTMAS NIGHT!
EDWIN BOOTH
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 25, in his grand role of
RICHELIEU.
RICHELIEU.
The play will be presented with all its
SPLENDOR OF SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½ o'clock.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE,
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE,
On which occasion
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear in his grand role of
RICHELIEU.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, LAST NIGHT
but one of
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 8,
FIRST AND ONLY TIME THIS SEASON
of Verdi's celebrated opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with a novel and interesting cast, including
MISS E. McCULLOCH
as
AMELIA.
(Her first appearance.)
Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK,
for the first time as
OSCAR THE PAGE.
Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR,
for the first time as
ULRICA.
BAZZOLENI, BELLINI, DUBREUL, MULLER.
Conductor......Sig. TORRIANI.
FRIDAY EVENING, LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA, will be produced Rossini's immortal and immensely successful Comic Opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
(Il Barbiere de Seviglia,)
with a cast never before equaled, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GEORGIO RONCONI.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND BOOTH AND OPERATIC MATINEE,
for THE BENEFIT
of MR. J. W. LINGARD,
who has sustained so sudden and heavy a calamity.

RISTORI.—ELIZABETH.—TO-MORROW.
FRENCH THEATRE.
Director......J. GRAU.
REMOVAL OF THE RISTORI TICKET OFFICE.
NOTICE.—The RISTORI TICKET OFFICE has been removed to No. 701 Broadway, Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER'S music-store, where subscriptions are received—seats secured three nights in advance. Orchestra seats, $3; Private boxes, $4 and $5; Dress circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; Family circle, 75c.
A Branch Ristori ticket office has been opened to-day, at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, between Cedar and Pine streets, under the superintendence of the RISTORI ADMINISTRATION, where seats can be secured at the regular price.
All communications relative to the Ristori business should be addressed to J. GRAU, French Theatre, West 14th-st.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, RENTREE OF MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI. ONLY NIGHT THIS SEASON OF ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
FRIDAY, for the first time in New-York, ADELAIDE RISTORI in Mosenthal's Drama, DEBORAH (Leah the Forsaken.)
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock. Doors open 12½. RISTORI MATINEE—MEDEA. Seats for the Ristori Matinee can now be secured at Nos. 701 and 112 and 114 Broadway. In Brooklyn MME. RISTORI will appear this season ONLY ON THURSDAY, Jan. 3, as MARY STUART.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO-DAY (Christmas day) the Ristori Ticket Office, at No. 701 Broadway, will remain open until 12 o'clock, noon. In the afternoon seats can be secured at the Box Office of the FRENCH THEATRE.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker.
TO-DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE,
at which will be presented the entrancing
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE
OF
CENDRILLON,
the great success of the day, now being produced at this theatre
EVERY EVENING,
with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the direction of
SIGNOR A. GROSSI,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
THE FIVE SENSES,
THE MARCH OF CUPID,
THE GROTTO OF GLOW-WORMS,
THE DIAMONDTURES,
THE FAIRY KINGDOM.
For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE
SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

"A representation which would not bring the blush to the most modest cheek."—*New-York Sunday Dispatch, Dec. 23.*

"Having seen the spectacle from beginning to end, we are able to say there is not a scene in it which could not be witnessed by the most susceptible mind. On the contrary, the tableaux are picturesque, without exciting painful emotions. 'Cendrillon,' is simply a ballet, where no extreme is touched, but where the just medium is attained." "A work which deserves the patronage of the public."—*New-York Daily Times, Dec. 9.*

"To revert to the main attractiveness of 'Cendrillon'—which is the element of female beauty—we may as well take occasion to remark that much of the current talk, both in and out of the Press, is rubbish. Persons whose virtue is to be undermined by the contemplation of beauty are living in a very precarious world, and we only say this because the theme has recently been thrust in a most unseemly manner upon public attention, and because silence in this respect might be misinterpreted."—*New-York Tribune, Dec. 21.*

"The new fairy spectacle of 'Cendrillon,' a French version of the nursery tale of Cinderella, produced here on Monday evening last and repeated throughout the week to crowded houses. * * * * If any one visits the establishment with the expectation of witnessing anything calculated to excite prurient ideas, he will certainly be disappointed."—*Sunday Times, Dec. 23.*

"The holiday piece which will probably win most of the young people next week will be 'Cendrillon' at the New-York Theatre. Cinderella was always childhood's favorite story, and as a play it was never yet performed without gathering about the scene of its production a host of happy, rosy faces."—*Evening Express, Dec. 22.*

"The grand objection to ballet is not after all its intrinsic immodesties so much as the coarse surroundings of audience, which in these days, it is apt to invite. Put a crowd of sensual leerers around the 'Greek Slave' and Powers' statue would not be a pleasant work of art to examine. Neither Mr. Mark Smith nor Mr. Wheatley are the gentlemen who would designedly furnish demoralizing pabula. But there are some people who never attend the best dinner party without getting drunk and violating decorum at narrative time."—*New-York Leader, Dec. 22.*

"'Cendrillon' is quite as unobjectionable a spectacle as the 'Black Crook,' and will be much more appreciated by the little people. On the first night there was a notorious audience of men present, but having discovered that there was nothing in the piece to satisfy their prurient anticipations, these have stayed away since, and given room for ladies and children who can witness a display of beautiful limbs and handsome forms, and need not have a wicked thought suggested by either."—*Courier, Dec. 22.*

REPORT OF REV. CHARLES B. SMYTH.
New-York Herald, Dec. 24.

"He would give his hearers his opinion thereof, as gained from a visit to the New-York Theatre on Saturday night. The dresses were not so immodest, nor the dialogue so bad, (referring to the Black Crook at Niblo's Theatre.) In his opinion two of the dancers were superior to any in the other troupe. The worst that could be said about the new piece, that it was a foolish thing—a kind of holiday farce for overgrown children."

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
TWO PERFORMANCES CHRISTMAS DAY.
Afternoon at 2. Evening at 7.
MISS FANNY HERRING in TEN CHARACTERS.
MR. G. L. FOX in COMIC PANTOMIMES.
THE DOUBLE COMPANY IN SIX PIECES.
Friday—Benefit of the New Bowery Company.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

New Overture,	FIRST APPEARANCE	Continued rush.
New Ballads,	OF LITTLE MAC.	For secured
New Chorus,	ICI L'ON PARLE	Seats. The im-
New Music,	FRANCAIS or JOCKO.	mense compa-
New Comedy,	THE GREAT LEON.	ny in new fea-
New Dances,	THE GREAT LEON.	tures every
New Quartet,	SCHMITT MIT A Y.	week.

OFFICE OF THE
PRESENTATION FESTIVAL.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The evening of the Festival positively closed the issue and sale of tickets by the Managers. The Committee of Distribution, consisting of the following prominent and responsible citizens, viz.:
Major-Gen. VAN VLEIT, Quartermaster-General of the Department of New-York;
Major-Gen. BARLOW, Secretary of State of New-York;
WILLIAM ORTON, Esq., President American Telegraph Company, and
JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., Counsellor at Law,
Will meet for the purpose of determining the manner of drawing the respective Presents.

In order, however, that no numbers shall enter into the drawing except those of tickets actually sold, and for the further purpose of receiving and examining the accounts of Agents, and increasing the value and number of the Presents in due proportion to the actual number of tickets sold, it will be absolutely necessary, in justice to the public, that the Committee should have ample time for such investigation and preparation. We confidently announce that the

DRAWING WILL COMMENCE
ON
MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1867,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

for which purpose a suitable hall will be hired, open to all Ticket-holders, and announced by advertisement in the daily papers.

THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.

The above card is published with our approval:
Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. JOHN S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION
of
FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES,
will be open this
CHRISTMAS DAY,
at the
STUDIO BUILDING, 10th-st.
ADMISSION FREE.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE,
Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

TENNESSEE.

Reconstruction in East Tennessee—Civil War and its Consequences—Intolerance and Excesses of Political Parties—The Judiciary and the Church—Difficulty of Restoring Harmony and Prosperity—Recuperation of the Country—Internal Improvements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 10, 1866.

By as much as the bitter persecutions of the rebel rule in East Tennessee outraged justice and policy, by so much has the recent bitter mal-administration of some of our rulers worked harm to the future peace and quiet of our State. There have been many bright and pure men among those who stood out firm and true to the last amid the awful storm that left its sad wrecks in this mountain land, and gave a high and ennobling type of loyalty for our admiration. I would not write a harsh word concerning them; neither would I give one word of encouragement to those who have made dark the long pages we have written in these past years—pages written in the blood of the youth and pride and strength of the land. There has been too much, however, of blackness and crime; too much of that intolerance and persecution which were born in the dark days of religious strife, in the days of the rack and the bastile; too much of crime under the mask of loyalty and devotion to right to be passed by without reproach and censure.

The reader should remember that in East Tennessee there was fought the great battle between Southern loyalty and disloyalty, for nowhere in the South were the parties so equally divided. When the cause of rebellion seemed certain, when the armies of treason were marching northward with strong arms and well-filled ranks, then were the persecutions and cruelties against the Union men the most relentless and horrid. Their marches over the mountains toward the Ohio, their sufferings and endurance, are facts familiar to every child in the land. Those who were most influential and firmest in their adherence to loyalty, were of those who were imprisoned and sent South to be further maltreated. These tales of wrong and cruelty might fill page after page and then there would not be written half enough to convey in a fitting manner a just idea of the reign of terror that awed and intimidated this people. This it was that provoked that bitter malice and deep-seated revenge, that policy of wrong and that incentive to future trouble and continued strife, that threaten the prosperity and quiet of our State. The cause of all this then, was the bitterly unchristian and heathenish policy of the rebel rule in East Tennessee in '62 and '63. Give this cause its just weight and due merit—for what I shall write shall be in the spirit of sadness rather than delight, of sorrow, rather than hatred, of shame rather than of excuse or favor for the wrongs or the wrong-doers who provoked it all.

When the armies of the Union decided the surrender of the rebels at Appamattox and Raleigh, there began a system of proscription and wrong in East Tennessee unworthy of the cause and the victors in our great strife for freedom and right. Those who had been wronged and driven from their homes, returned to those homes stung deep by the wrongs they had suffered, and embittered against those who had inforced them. Their families had been scattered, their homes made desolate and their hearts embittered with multiplied wrongs, and they directed their whole force and wrath against those who had thus outraged them. The proud and strong, who ruled when the rebels were in the ascendency, were in turn driven from their homes and hunted through the mountains. The caves and fastnesses they had searched for Union fugitives were too well known to afford them refuge or shelter. The violence of public opinion drove them into other States, amid those who had like sympathies and feelings. Their lands and homes, or what the the desolation of war left of them, were the spoils to which the returned loyalists directed their homeless families. The courts of justice and the laws of the land, to which the rebel rulers appealed with passion and violence to help them in their unholy persecutions, again witnessed more violent and impassioned struggles, and justice became a mockery and the temples of justice mere arenas for factious contentions. Judges and juries were swept into the current; the clamor of traitor and the plea of loyalty hushed the voice of reason and of law, and the scales of justice weighed an uneven balance. The most unprovoked murders, the most apparent outrages, and the greatest violence passed unredressed and unnoticed; or if noticed at all, were justified under the most inexcusable pretexts. Juries were impaneled and charged, the laws were read and counsel heard, but the voice of passion spoke louder than the voice of the law, and for the time the lips of justice were mute. Suits were brought for damages and testimony readily conjured, by which lands and tenements were divested out of the fugitive rebels and vested in the returned Unionists. Some verdicts were justly recovered, and some of the guilty were made to indemnify the injured, but many unjust and oppressive judgments were obtained, and under the forms of the law many fugitives were robbed of their all.

A few Judges became parties to the violence of clients, and the laws were construed to suit the wants of each particular case, and those who would not lend their talents and influence to further such suits were proscribed by political test oaths. Some who administered justice gathered about them hirelings and tools, and talent and professional skill were subservient to the cry of the impassioned masses. The juries, who should have stood up like walls of stone to breast the wild storm and keep pure and unstained the records of justice, raised their hands to high Heaven and solemnly swearing well and faithfully to try the issues, pandered to the public tastes, and the roll of dishonest jurors was fearfully multiplied. The officers of the Court summoned men of true political faith, and the jurors empaneled recalled their personal grievances, and the cry of their wrongs silenced the voice of reason and eased their conscience. Judges were dependent upon the appointing power for the tenure of their office, and the necessities and discipline of the party was the code of their laws.

Such has been the page of history we have written in the past eighteen months. Wherever there are men who detest wrong and corruption, wherever there are men who love right and justice more than party behests or official dictation, wherever there are men who are pained to see a just cause furthered by oppression and factious violence, wherever there are those who will paint history in its true colors that those who come after them may learn to think higher and act more nobly, there will these excesses be hated and discountenanced and from such will ring the voice of warning and of truth.

Time sufficient has passed in which the stings of personal wrong and the memory of grievous outrages should have been healed and forgotten. If men will attempt to rule in the spirit of tyranny and in defiance of the precepts of history, then they need not be surprised that those who have fought this war in the hope of furthering true republicanism and Christian charity, should protest against their intolerance and refuse them support. The wrongs of rebellion need not be palliated when the weakness and excesses of the victor are reproved; but for the sake of the future before us, and the past made dear by priceless sacrifices, let us not blacken the bright pages of our history by intolerance and proscription—the auxiliaries of despotism and religious fanaticism. The true loyal men of East Tennessee have need to look to this, that they do not merit the harsh judgment which reflecting and dispassioned men must bestow upon them.

If we look from the Judiciary to the Church, we find something of the same intolerance and want of Christian charity. The great body of the people are connected with the Methodist Church, or rather the great body of church people are of that denomination. They are divided into the Methodist Church North and the Church South. On both sides are arrayed sectarian prejudices with partisan political intolerance, which makes the element so dangerous to our state of society. These different organizations are now litigating for their church property, and their several organs resound with the clash of bitter crimination. Ministers of the Gospel, honestly entertaining different political sentiments, are belaboring each other with the tools and slang belonging to ward politicians and district demagogues. Ministers, hungering for notoriety and some for political sympathy, imagine persecutions and proscriptions, and pander to partisan passion, by interpreting every unfriendly look and unsocial act of brainless, foolish women or weak-minded men as proscription for opinion's sake, and they have rushed into print and recounted their wrongs. Such religious feuds have kept burning the fires of political strife, and they must in all time to come have more or less influence in this direction; for, judging from present indications, the compromise between these organizations will never be effected. If there is a just and reasonable ground of difference between them, and they must continue under different organizations, let the differences be mutually respected, and let the question of political faith be determined by the proper means. The Methodist Church North has able ministers, zealous and prospering, and their congregations are numerous and growing. Of the Church South I know but little; but whatever may be their differences, the test of political allegiance is not Christian charity, and the political intolerance that is manifested by some of our pastors is one of the most dangerous evidences of corruption and future strife.

When the Judiciary and the Church give these alarming symptoms of corruption, we need not be surprised at the want of charity and integrity in the political organizations of the State. If we are to be reunited as one people and live under one Government, we must disarm intolerance and exercise toward each other that charity and consideration which alone can harmonize so many conflicting interests in a country so diverse and extended as ours. We need not compromise the right or pander to sectional prejudices in so doing. We need only remember that all men cannot think alike, and cannot be made to think alike by force or favor. History teaches this, reason confirms it and experience proves it. East Tennessee has fertile valleys threaded with silver streams of pure mountain water, rich river bottoms, unexhaustible mineral riches, and every natural advantage, but her people, very many of them, have an unchristian and unmanly prejudice against the black man. Many of them would keep him in poverty and ignorance, in political bondage forever, and deny him the rights which would make him a man—a wealth and power to them now and in the future. And with this they cherish lurking in their hearts, that bitter and relentless thirst for revenge which the recollection of past outrages and wrongs kindles, but which must be forgotten before our troubles can be adjusted or our national wounds healed. These are the difficulties with which the restoration of our State to harmony and peace is attended. In East Tennessee the intolerance and excesses are to be attributed to some of the Union men. In Middle and West Tennessee, the same intolerance and excesses, increased it may be in extent and feeling, are to be attributed to the rebels. Where the work of reconciliation is to begin I cannot say. The Union man is the subject of intolerance on the one hand, and the rebel on the other; while the helpless black man comes in for some proscription from both parties. Where there are so many conflicting elements for trouble the work of reconstruction will be slow and difficult. Time and healthy legislation alone can effect it. Extreme measures will not do. They have never effected good in past years, and certainly will not in our peculiar circumstances. We want disinterested patriotism and a love for country, rather than devotion to party; attachment to principle rather than to party platforms. These alone will increase that love of country and right which carried us through the war, and which alone can effect a speedy reconciliation for our country.

RECUPERATION OF THE COUNTRY.

A plentiful harvest and decrease in the prices of goods and wares has helped the country people greatly, and the condition of those who were almost ruined by the desolation of the armies is much better now than a year ago. Fields are again inclosed, houses and barns rebuilt, and the internal improvements of the State progressing.

The Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, under the management of President McGHEE and Col. TERRY, is progressing, and recent appropriations make the final completion of the road a certainty. This is a part of the great route from Cincinnati to Charleston, and when completed will be one of the most important and extensive corporations in the country.

The Knoxville and Charleston Railroad, under the control of President C. W. JONES, has large assets, and the early completion of the road to the foot of the North Carolina Mountains is anticipated. These roads make a large and fertile country tributary to Knoxville, and must add greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the place. The Legislature of the State, together with Gov. BROWNLOW, deserve the thanks of the people of East Tennessee for the interest and aid they have given to these corporations. Such improvements will aid materially the speedy recuperation of the country and encourage the development of the great industrial interests of this section. This is destined, at no distant day, to be the Birmingham of the United States. Mineral riches, fine water-power, delightful climate and a central location are inducements which must attract emigration and capital.

OMEGA.

The United States Senator Elect from South Carolina.

The following letter from Hon. JAMES B. CAMPBELL, recently elected to the Senate of the United States, was read in the House of Representatives of South Carolina on the 20th inst.:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, Dec. 20, 1866.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: Hereby accepting the office of a Senator of the United States, to which the choice of this General Assembly has elevated me, I resign my place as a member of this House.

There is no earthly honor I should so much value as the uninvited good opinion and confidence of the people of South Carolina. That their representatives should have called me into their service in the place of highest honor within their gift—at a time of extreme gloom and despondency—impresses me with feelings of profound gratitude.

With my official farewell to the members of this House, I venture to tender to each personally the expression of my friendship and hearty good wishes. There is no one of them, so far as I know or have cause to believe, who bears toward me any other relation than of kindness and considerate good-will. I know there is no one of them who has not a place in my friendship, and an acknowledged claim to such kind offices as may be in my power to offer.

Considering the frailty of my own excitable temperament, and the habitual collisions of debate, this I recognize as the evidence of remarkable forbearance toward me. The recollection of all these things will adhere to me for the remainder of my life. They will cheer me under the depression of a comparison with the great intellects who have preceded me during the better days of the Commonwealth, and adding strength to the great debt of gratitude I acknowledge, will stimulate me under the peculiar responsibilities of the honor you have conferred, to steadily persevere, to the end that, even under the present glimmering hope, I may yet do something for the welfare and the honor of South Carolina.

I am, with great respect,
JAMES B. CAMPBELL.

CHRISTMAS.

Our Greeting—The City Yesterday—To-day's Observances—Christmas Feasts and Christmas Frolics.

"A merry Christmas and a glad New-Year." In many tongues, in every Christian land, from all true Christian hearts, this pious salutation goes forth this morning, to find its welcome and response. Let us be among the first to meet you with it, readers of the TIMES. Gentlemen who in luscious dignity lie abed until the breakfast bell rings twice, and then reluctantly lay aside our fascinating page, we greet you! Ladies, who admit us into the sanctity of your slippered presence with the morning mists, and smooth us out with lily fingers soft and warm, in all reverence for such divinity, we pledge you! Eager, busy, brain-racked men, who toil with huge sums by day, and dream by nights of ships at sea, who keep the colossal engine civilization upon the track, we honor as we pledge you! Busy housewifes, up betimes, the sunshine of whose presence is the first blessing of each day, we gladden in the welcome smile with which you hail our coming, and call the labor blessed which affords you pleasure. To you, great workers in the realms of thought, colaborers for the common weal, you who from the daily news we gather on this page cull out the moral and teach it in the pulpit, the forum or the book, we say, all hail this happy Christmas morn! Honest, hard-working myriads—you to whom most truly "Christmas comes but once a year"—toilers of the factory, the foundry and the forge, "travelers of the sea" and delvers of the soil, we greet you one and all, and pray God bless the work and give you strength to do it! And to you, dear little ones, who wake this morning to the realization of your dreams of many nights, to laugh amid your fairyland of toys, we wish all plenitude of joy, the fulfillment of all goodly promise, and many, very many, happy returns of the day!

THE CITY YESTERDAY.

Yesterday, had it been any other day in the year but Christmas Eve, would have been a day of gloom, but neither the fog that hung upon the housetops, nor the drizzling rain that saturated all things out of doors, could drive the sunshine out of the hearts of the thousands who were determined that Christmas should be jolly, and that they should do their share in merry-making. From the appearance of the streets all day, thronged with jostling crowds laden with all manner of holiday providings, it was difficult to realize that all we wrote yesterday, about turkeys and toys and Christmas trees disappearing from the market-places on all the days of last week, was true. When the markets opened yesterday there they were again, as if we had only taken one big wink since last we looked upon them; the laboring multitude jostled in and out of stores, or dodged each other carefully, avoiding collision on the footpaths, or begged each other's pardons as they greased each other's coats with turkeys, or risked each other's eyes with whip-handles or the sharp corners of stiff pasteboard boxes crammed with all kinds of perplexing mysteries. Had all the turkeys and the geese, and prairie hens, the legs of mutton, and the rounds of beef, and all the groceries that floated away from the market on Saturday been consumed by ravenous individuals who would eat the holiday feast the day before; and had all the toys that trotted out of stores in the fond embrace of fathers, and mothers, and uncles, and aunts, and cousins, to remote degrees, been consumed in one most lamentable conflagration, we could not imagine a multitude more rapacious for a resupply than the bustling, merry, pricing, paying [illegible] the whole City, from end to end, was one vast market-place, and buying or selling seemed to be the "chief end of man" and woman too. Whole tracts of country must have been laid bare of live stock, and miles of air depopulated and forests laid bare to supply the City wants of this jolliest of jolly Christmases.

CHRISTMAS TREES.

Christmas would scarcely be recognized as Christmas without its Christmas trees. The old superstition that sylvan spirits on Christmas night are wont to come and nestle upon the sheltering boughs of the fireside evergreen may have disappeared before the progressive intelligence of the nineteenth century, but nevertheless the fragrant boughs are still brought to the domestic hearth, and sylvan spirits might nestle there if they felt so inclined. This custom of lading an evergreen tree, placed conspicuously in the parlor and within easy reach of the little ones, loaded with bon-bons and toys, is more observed in the eastern than the western portion of this country. In this City the Christmas festivities of home are not considered complete until the treasures of the Christmas tree have been discovered by the troops of laughing children, and its contents distributed among them. Not only is this festive tree set up at the private fireside, but wherever children are assembled in numbers there is it to be found in their midst, provided by kind, considerate hands, with all the thousand and one good things which go to fill juvenile hearts with joy. This year, at many of the public schools, at Sunday-schools, and particularly at all the juvenile charitable institutions, the Christmas tree either has or will to-day blossom in all its glory, and yield such a harvest of goodly Christmas fruit as children seldom gaze upon. In nearly all of the Episcopal churches, and in some of other denominations, all the scholars attendant upon Sunday-school were invited to come and partake of the good things to be found upon a Christmas tree. Some of these trees were brought before the bewildered and longing gaze of the children yesterday or last evening, and others are to be presented to-day. Perhaps the most prolific of those as yet exhibited was the one provided at Trinity Church, its sweet fruit being distributed among hundreds of delighted children. The church was handsomely decorated with evergreens from chancel to organ, wreaths, stars, crosses and fragrant bouquets ornamenting the columns, the desks, the statuary and the pulpit. An eager crowd filled the church at an early hour, consisting of the members of the Sunday-school and their parents and friends. At 3:30 o'clock the clergy and choristers entered in procession, singing a Christmas carol. After a prayer by Rev. Dr. VINTON, the choristers sung the hymn in honor of the Night of the Nativity, commencing:

> * * * "Wonderful night!
> Angels and shining immortals,
> Thronging thine ebony portals,
> Fling out their banners of light,
> Wonderful, wonderful night."

Shortly afterward an immense Christmas tree was rolled in front of the chancel, every bough and every twig of which was laden with gifts for the children. The gifts were of all kinds and all descriptions—candies for the little ones, toys for the larger ones, and books for those of still more advanced years. These were made conspicuous by upward of 200 gas jets, all ablaze, with which the tree was lighted; a few words were spoken by Dr. VINTON relative to the progress of the school, after which the presents were distributed. A more delighted or satisfied lot of children has seldom been got together, and when all was done, Broadway was thronged with happy juveniles, bearing each his or her package gathered from the branches of the Christmas tree.

Similar ceremonies took place at numerous other churches, and others will take place to-day, the great central figure being always the Christmas tree. The happiness the annual production of this evergreen confers is shared alike by the giver and the receiver, and it is with many an open question which enjoys it the most, the children or the old folks. Sure it is that it is indispensable to the proper celebration of Christmas, and long may it continue to flourish and bear its goodly fruit, productive of so much happiness to those we love so well.

To-day's Observances.

THE CHURCHES.

There will be the customary Christmas services at the churches to-day. Trinity Church has been decorated with flowers and evergreens from the chancel floor to the roof. The services will be conducted by Dr. VINTON, who will be assisted by Dr. DUTTON and President BARNARD, of Columbia College. Preparations of a like character have been made in the other Episcopal and Protestant Churches, the celebration of the Feast of the Nativity in this manner being very general. This year the congregation of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick are deprived of their revered house of worship, but will meet together in solemn observance of the day in the large hall of the school-house adjoining.

First Mass will be at 5:30 A. M.; second, at 7 A. M.; third, at 8 A. M.; fourth, at 9 A. M.; and the last Mass, which will be a Solemn High Mass, at 10:30 A. M. Vicar-General STARRS will officiate at this ceremony, and Archbishop McCLOSKEY will preach. Vespers will be held at 4 P. M.

In addition to the services here noted, so as to afford the opportunity to worship to each member of this large congregation, there will be Masses at the Convent of Mercy in Houston-street at 5½, 7½ and 9 A. M. Also at the chapel of the Orphan Asylum, Prince-street, there will be Masses at 5½, 8 and 9½ A. M.

All the other Catholic Churches will be open for Divine Service as on Sundays.

THE CHARITIES.

As stated in our article of yesterday, ample provision has been made at every charitable institution of the City to give to the inmates, or the needy who may visit them, a hearty welcome and a hearty meal. At the Five Points House of Industry the exercises will commence at noon, and the children will dine at 2 o'clock. After dinner the treasure tree will be stripped of its good things, and little souls made glad all over. As on Thanksgiving eve, so yesterday did the charitable give out of their plenty sufficient for all who seek the shelter of a month or of a day from those who represent the liberal public. The list of the charities which appealed to the generous is a long one, but the bottom of it has been reached, and all are well supplied.

CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR THE PRISONERS.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have made all the necessary arrangements for giving a good, substantial Christmas dinner to all prisoners confined under their care. At the Penitentiary, the Workhouse, the House of Refuge, the Insane Asylum, the Lunatic Asylum, and even in the gloomy Tombs, turkies, chickens, roast beef, and mince pies will be served, with all the vegetables and gravies necessary to their proper enjoyment and digestion. All day yesterday hundreds of busy hands were employed from morning till night preparing for the goodly feast, on which the unfortunate prisoners will to-day regale themselves. For many weary months some of these have been shut out from the world, and it would not seem to be asking too much that on this day, of all others in the year, a kindly thought as well as a good dinner might be bestowed upon them. While the poet may have truthfully said,

> "Man's inhumanity to man
> Makes countless thousands mourn,"

it may be equally true that man's prodigal providing for a yearning stomach may soften a hardened heart, and be the means of restoring to the paths of rectitude one who has departed therefrom. If such prove the case with the sumptuous fare served up in the prisons to-day, blessed henceforth be all fat turkeys and all juicy young chickens, and thrice blessed be all mince pies, and fat and racy be all roast beef, now and forever.

ONE OR TWO THINGS MORE.

To-day, of course, business will be generally suspended. Candy-stores *will* keep open where full pocketed little ones may exchange their pennies for candies and sick headaches, and we fear that corner liquor-stores will be available for the full grown monsters, who, if they don't buy candies they buy worse, and get the headaches like the babies.

At the Custom-house, entrances and clearances of vessels will be made from 9 to 10 A. M. This will be the only business of the day, and at the Post-office the doors will close for delivery of the mails at the last hour named.

A balloon ascension is promised us, by a daring navigator of the ethereal blue, and is to take place between 3 and 4 o'clock of the afternoon and from the City Hall Park. Mrs. Grundy is going up with him, so it would be well for people of sensitive organizations to be on the lookout and on their good behavior.

So having given you all the news that we could gather, we say once more, "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" to all!

The Ante-Christmas Market.

During the past week the preparations for keeping Christmas have been on the most extensive scale at the various markets in New-York. Those enterprising caterers for the supply of the great cormorant public—the commission and produce merchants—have been unremittingly busy day and night in their endeavor to meet the vast demands made upon them for domestic supplies, insomuch that relays of clerks and helpers were required to keep pace with the requirements of customers. Perpetual motion, to use a figurative phrase, can only adequately express the business ability and activity that characterized the operations of transhipping the barrels and bales of goods that would puzzle ordinary arithmetic to reckon up, conveyed from the transportation ships and sheds all along the river side to the stores. The trade and commercial magnitude of our City are at all times phenomena in the world-wide extent of its transactions, but on the present occasion they surpassed themselves and bordered almost on the fabulous, putting to the severest test, while at the same time showing the insufficiency, as well as urgent necessity that exists for some underground or more capacious medium of communication in aid of and [illegible] in a most painful and dangerous degree by the collision of heavily laden carts, and the confusion they caused in the traffic along the various avenues of the markets, more particularly at Washington, which, in their turn, equally contracted and uncommodious, were rendered literally impassable at periods to the crowds of pedestrians and purchasers.

The prices of provisions everywhere were moderate and of a character to accommodate themselves to the pockets of the most economical of purchasers and marketers, showing most satisfactorily that the prevalence of high prices for produce and provisions is on the wane, that ante-war prices are slowly returning, and that consequent, on the decline in gold values, the mercury of market prices must fall, while that of labor must cotemporaneously rise. The same may be said of all the important and indispensable commodities of clothing, but as an illustration of the state of things in connection with the provision markets it may be mentioned that the price of mutton, which, this time last year, was 25 cents per pound, may now be had of the primest quality in Washington and other markets at from 8 to 10 and 12 cents per pound; beef at from 12 to 14 cents, and pork at from 9 to 11, according to quality and size. So with the price of poultry, the supplies of which from New-Jersey, Ohio and the West have been unprecedentedly large, turkeys being purchasable at from 20 to 25 cents per pound; quails at $3 50 per dozen; geese at 18 to 20 cents; ducks at 25 cents, ducks at 25 cents and chickens at 20 to 22 cents. A bountiful harvest, the great influx of hands into the labor markets of the producing districts, the depreciation in gold, the general quietness of the country, the resuscitation of its normal tranquility and trade, and the restoration of its political peace, are the great cardinal superinducing causes of this auspicious and happy state of things.

All day yesterday the traffic by the ferries and cars was incredibly large, owing to the vast circulation of people to and fro to their friends, and in some parts of Washington market the stock of "Christmas trees" was so immense that they presented the appearance of avenues of verdure. Many thousands of barrels of oranges, apples and other fruits arrived by the Western canals.

The official returns of the live stock received at the Central Cattle receiving-house in Robertson-street up to last night showed that upward of 15,000 head of sheep and lambs had been received there since Monday, and 2,000 head of oxen. There were between 50 and sixty premium cattle, the primest and most tiptop in the market, and about 100 veal calves. Sheep, dressed ready for cooking, weighed 325 lbs. There was a brisk demand for all kinds of stock. All in good health, condition and quality, and realizing good prices.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR quiet and steady; receipts 5,041 bbls.; shipments 6,741 bbls; White Winter brands $13 75; Red Winter $11; Spring Extra $9 50@$11. WHEAT a shade firmer; receipts 7,000 bushels; shipments 10,500 bushels; No. 1 Spring $2 08@$2 12½; No. 2, $1 81@$1 85. CORN a shade better; receipts 20,600 bushels; No. 1, 74c.@75c. OATS easier; No. 2 39½c.@40c. RYE firm at $1 89@$1 90. BARLEY firm at $2 63@$2 64. MESS PORK steady and firm; sales 1,000 bbls. at $18 50. LARD 11½c. DRESSED HOGS fairly active, closing at $6 80@$6 85. BEEF CATTLE—Little doing and prices nominal and unchanged. LIVE HOGS moderately active at $5 70@$6 25.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 400 bbls. at $11 75 for city brands, from No. 1 Spring; $13 50@13 75 from Red Winter, $15 from White, and $15 50@15 75 for Double Extra, from choice white wheat. RYE FLOUR advanced 50c.; small sales at $7. WHEAT quiet; choice White Canada, $3. CORN quiet at $1 12 for No. 1 Illinois. OATS—65 for choice Western. BARLEY easy and quiet. No sales. Shorts, $16@$21 ℔ ton; Shipstuffs, $23@$27; Middlings, $32@$35. FREIGHTS by rail on Flour, to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR in moderate demand and steady; sales 1,000 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 50. WHEAT quiet; no sales. CORN in moderate demand; steady sales of 1,400 bushels No. 1 Illinois, in car load lots, at $1. OATS quiet and nominal at 50c. BARLEY $1@$1 04 as to quality. RYE quiet at $1 ℔ bushel. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. DRESSED HOGS dull and lower; sales 150 head, averaging 200 lbs., at 8c. ℔ lb.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday Dec. 24.

FLOUR weak and 25c. lower. MESS PORK firm at $19 50@$20. LARD quiet at 11c.@11½c. COTTON heavy at 30½c.@31c. WHISKY unusually dull and unchanged. HOGS dull for dressed, and advanced for live; $6@$6 50 for live, and $6 70@$7 ℔ for dressed. The Chamber of Commerce has adjourned till Wednesday. Business in the jobbing line is quite dull, though the retail business is lively.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; Spring $2; Fall $2 40@$2 60. CORN dull and lower; Yellow 85c. and Mixed 86c. OATS dull and lower at 62c.@68c. RYE dull at $1 10. BARLEY—Spring $1 10; Fall $1 40. HAY—No change, at $21. PORK $20. LARD 12½c. WHISKY $2 25. HOGS $5 50@$6 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Dec. 22.

COTTON quiet at 21c. for strict middling. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE weak at 51c. RESIN—Sales to-day at $3@$8 for crude. TURPENTINE dull at $4 40 ℔ bbl. for Virgin. TAR dull at $1 55. PORK quiet at $23@$24 for City Mess.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR nominal. WHEAT unchanged at $1 91 for No. 2. CORN and OATS unchanged. DRESSED HOGS—$6 50@$6 75. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour. Shipments—700 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Market dull, owing to the holidays and stringency in the money market; sales few bales at 31c. for Middling.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—The market is very dull. Sales 380 bales Middling, at 30½c ℔ lb.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—The market is flat, with light demand. Sales 200 bales Middling, at 32c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 24.

Stocks are dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Morris Canal, 57¼; Reading, 51⅛; Pennsylvania, 55¼. Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

Broadway is historic with its Bowling Green, Union-square and KNOX, the hatter's, picturesque establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, which is ever brilliant with the newest fashions in Hats, Caps, &c., and gorgeous with Ladies' Furs, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Muffs, the most desirable in stock, style and price to be found in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TOILET SLIPPERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—These handsome and useful articles are admirably adapted for holiday gifts, and they can be procured in great variety at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The most sensible present is the Burglar-alarm Telegraph; it saves all other presents from burglars.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Cuba	Dec. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Dec. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	Dec. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	Dec. 29	New-York	London.
Columbia	Dec. 29	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Dec. 29	New-York	Havre.
Deutschland	Dec. 29	New-York	Bremen.
City of Dublin	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Jan. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Allemannia	Jan. 5	New-York	Hamburg.
Australasian	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Jan. 12	New-York	London.
Pereire	Jan. 12	New-York	Havre.
Hansa	Jan. 12	New-York	Bremen.
FOR AMERICA.			
City of Dublin	Dec. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Tarifa	Dec. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Palmyra	Dec. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Boston	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Allemannia	Dec. 12	Southampton	New-York.
England	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 13	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Chicago	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Fulton	Dec. 19	Havre	New-York.
FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.			
Fung Shuey	Dec. 29	New-Orleans	
Geo. Washington	Dec. 29	New-Orleans	
Corsica	Dec. 31	Havana via Nassau	
New-York	Dec. 31	California	
Morro Castle	Jan. 3	Havana	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	4 A. M., 1:20, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Noorth Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Suth Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Charleston—J. L. Bowie, Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. J. J. Yates, Mrs. Swaffield, and 3 in the steerage.

In steamship Fah-Kee, from St. Jago de Cuba—Manuel F. Molina, Alice Dunne, Diego Aguero.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—Mr. Tucker, Mrs. Wood, 2 children and nurse.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 23	Sun sets	4 38	Moon rises	9 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.					
Sandy Hook	10 22	Gov. Island	11 11	Hell Gate	12 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Cuba, (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer M. Stevens, Chance, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Arkwright, Caulkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; J. P. Wheeler, Harris, Bristol, W. & A. Nelson; J. L. Bogert, (Br.,) Duckill, Liverpool, Samuel Thompson's Nephew; Duisburg, (Prus.,) Holljes, Rotterdam, via Baltimore, C. Luling & Co.

Bark Volant, (Br.,) Snow, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.

Brigs Webster Kelly, Haskell, Boston, Holyoke & Murray; Clara Pickens, (Br.,) Rich, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schooners Massachusetts, Buck, Boston, B. F. Small & Co.; Gen. Scott, Leach, Fall River, C. H. Stranahan; G. S. Edwards, Garwood, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson; [illegible] Thomas & Holmes; [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Fung Shuey, ——, New-Orleans Dec. 1[illegible], with mdse. and passengers to [illegible]. Experienced strong northerly gales and a heavy sea south of Hatteras. The F. S. arrived up the evening of the 23d.

Steamship Fah-Kee, Sterling, St. Jago de Cuba Dec. 15, and Nuevitas Dec. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Wayte & Co.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Key West 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Renner, Brown & Pinckney.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. No date, 40 miles S. and W. of Frying-pan, passed steamship Herman Livingston.

Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, Norfolk, Va., 30 hours, with cotton, &c., to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Washington, Chichester, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Virginia, Stone, Philadelphia.

Ship Caroline, (Br.,) Worwell, London 56 ds., with mdse. and 127 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co. Has had changeable and squally weather the entire passage; lost two boats, cutwater, stove bulwarks and lost and split sails. Oct. 29, John Russell, of Belfast, Ireland, ordinary seaman, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Lawrence Brown, (of Newburyport,) Jasvrin, Calcutta Aug. 21, with mdse. to Lane Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 26. Dec. 15, lat. 29 32, lon. 71 20, passed the wreck of a ship, with all masts gone, and bow gone to the foremast, and stripped of everything moveable; had after-house painted stone color, with green blinds, apparently some time in that situation.

Ship Deslumbrantes, (Port.,) Correia, Lisbon 40 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Voyager, (of Barbados,) Wylie, Manzanilla 23 ds., with cedar, &c., to master. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds, and split sails. Schr. Millard Fillmore sailed for New-York Nov. 24. Left no vessels.

Bark Eliza Barss, Coovers, of and from Bermuda 14 ds., in ballast to J. N. Harvey. Has had heavy W. and N. W. winds.

Bark Emerald, (Norw.,) Helgersen, Christiana 65 ds., in ballast and 83 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Minna, (Brem.,) Strinkel, Cardiff 56 ds., with coal to C. Hussing. Has had very heavy weather.

Bark L. T. Stocker, (of Portland,) Bibber, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to Peter V. King & Co.

Brig Memphis, (of Walton, N. S.,) Sanford, Mayaguez, P. R., 18 ds., with bamboo to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Dec. 22, lat. 39 20, lon. 71 30, spoke brig Hunter from Jamaica for New-York.

Brig Milwaukee, (of Cherryfield,) Brown, Port Spain, Trinidad, 22 ds., with iron and cocoa to Miller & Houghton. Has had N. W. gales; lost foresail and split sails.

Brig Hazard, (of Boston,) Cottrell, Havana 8 ds., with sugar, &c., to James Patrick & Co.

Brig Hermes, (of Turks Island,) Blanchard, Porto Cabello 23 ds., with hides and coffee to Dallett & Bliss. Left no vessels.

Brig H. Houston, (of Stockton, Me.,) French, Caibarien, Cuba, 17 ds., with molasses to H. P. Buck & Co. 23d inst., 70 miles S. E. by E. of the lightship, saw a ship's mast, with yards attached.

Brig St. Hubert, (of Arichat,) Fougeon, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Catharine, (Br.,) McDonald, Bridgeport, Conn., in ballast, to load for a foreign port.

Brig Mary Grace, (Br.,) Patterson, Windsor 13 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Ida Cutlan, (Br.,) McAlmon, Hillsboro 16 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Suwannee, McCobb, Pensacola, Fla., 14 ds., with lumber to Laraway & Plymer.

Schr. Garibaldi, Sadler, of and from Demarara Oct. 26, via Barbados Nov. 24, and St. Thomas 8th inst., with molasses, &c., to Jones & Lough. Put into St. Thomas for a new mainmast.

Schr. Lilly, (Br.,) ——, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to master.

Schr. E. B. Wheaton, Little, Jacksonville, for Philadelphia. Broke mainboom.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Clayton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Orvetta, Houseman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Mary S. Tibbets, Shaw, Providence.

Schr. Moderator, Ronlon, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Two Marys, Willets, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. E. A. Conant, Foss, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Line, Fernandina.

BELOW—Brig Sybil, from Trinidad.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 24—Arr. steamers Glaucus, New-York; barks Egeria, Singapore; Falcon, Buenos Ayres; brigs Union, Surinam; Jane, Cape Haytien; J. B. Brown, Baltimore; C. W. Ring, Charleston; J. G. Colyer, Albany with loss of deck-load and leaking, having been ashore at Wellfleet.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 24—Arr. schs. Gertrude, Harbor Island, Bahamas; schr. Minerva, for New-York. Cld. brig John Price, for Matanzas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22—Arr. steamship Nightingale and Gen. Grant, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 24—Arr. schr. Mary A. Hopper, from New-York. Cld. brig E. H. Kennedy, for Boston.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—Arr. steamer Eutaw, Wilmington, N. C., for Baltimore, with naval stores, put in, short of coal; brig Rebecca, Shepherd, Kingston, Jam., for Philadelphia; lost sails, jibboom, short of provisions; experienced heavy weather off the Capes of Delaware and Hatteras; pilot-boat Maryland arrived to-day; reported having spoken in Chesapeake Bay U. S. Steamer Frolic, from the Mediterranean, bound for Annapolis.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The schr. Nellie Potter, from Boston for Philadelphia, which was ashore on Cape Cod, was got off on Saturday last, and taken into Providence harbor.

Spoken, &c.

H. Trowbridge—bark, hence, bound S., Dec. 21, lat. 37 40, lon. 68 47.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago de Cuba, Dec. 15, bark Linda Stewart, Osborn, for New-York; bark Lydia H. Cole, Sampson, for New-York.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION

THE FINAL AWARD!!
TO TAKE PLACE
21st OF JANUARY NEXT,
WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.

APPOINTMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
TO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF SUBSCRIBERS IN
THE EASTERN STATES.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as delegates to the Distribution of Premiums of the Crosby Art Association, positively to take place on the 21st of January, 1867, and will shortly proceed to Chicago, and act in conjunction with the Committee for the purpose of representing the interests of subscribers in the Eastern States.

S. CASTNER, Coal Merchant, New-York.
R. M. HEDDEN, Late Cashier of the Croton National Bank, New-York.
R. R. DEMMON, President Howard National Bank, Boston.
DAVID PULSIFER, D. Pulsifer & Payson, Boston.
C. P. STICKNEY, President Massasoit Bank, Fall River.
Col. W. B. THOMAS, Flour Merchant, Philadelphia.
CALEB H. NEEDLES, Druggist, Philadelphia.
R. SMITH, L. Johnson & Co., Type Founders, Philadelphia.
E. S. ROWSE, Cavender & Rowse, Bankers, St. Louis.
WALTER INGERSOLL, Cashier of the National Insurance Bank, Detroit.

THE ABOVE-NAMED GENTLEMEN will act in conjunction with the CHICAGO COMMITTEE, who recently published the card announcing the FINAL AWARD.

CERTIFICATES - - $5

The remaining Shares can now be had on application to the
PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENCY,
THE ART INSTITUTE, NO. 625 BROADWAY.
BRANCH AGENCIES,
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.
W. K. O'BRIEN & BRO., No. 17 3d-av.
BROOKLYN AGENCY,
J. MORRIS & CO., No. 194 Fulton-st.
PHILADELPHIA AGENCY,
T. B. PUGH, Bulletin Building, Chestnut-st.
BOSTON AGENCY,
WILLIAMS & EVERETT, Washington-st.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS
FOR SALE AT COST.
MANY OTHER STYLES OF
CLOTHING,
WILL BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST.
WILLIAM WADE,
NO. 171 EIGHTH-AV.,
BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES or HERALD complete, from Jan. 1, 1861, to present time. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH'S [illegible] lecture—*Lessons for the Clergy* [illegible]

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
have made selections of
THE FINEST COFFEE IMPORTED
with especial reference to the
NEW-YEAR'S TABLE,
which will be sold at
40 CENTS A POUND.
No New-Year's table will be complete without it.

Their stock of
CHOICE TEAS
is now full and complete, and they are selling them at the following low prices:
BEST OOLONG, $1.
BEST GREEN, $1 25.

The Company receive their goods by the cargo, and therefore save to the consumer seven or eight profits of middlemen.

AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT
there is nothing that would be more acceptable than a package of Tea or Coffee; and the recipient is sure of getting the value of the money expended (which is not always the case in fancy articles) if these goods are purchased at either of the warehouses of
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 463 EIGHTH-AV., north corner 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST.,
No. 205 FULTON-ST., corner Concord-st., Brooklyn.
No. 138 GRAND-ST., Williamsburgh.

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No. 138 GRAND-ST., Williamsburgh.

LARGE
OVER STOCK
OF
SUPERB WINTER
CLOTHING
$200,000
TO BE SOLD DURING THE
HOLIDAYS.
DEVLIN & CO.

HOLIDAY
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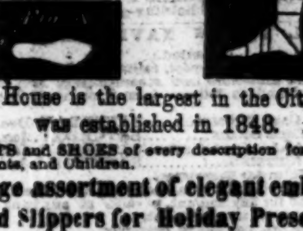

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